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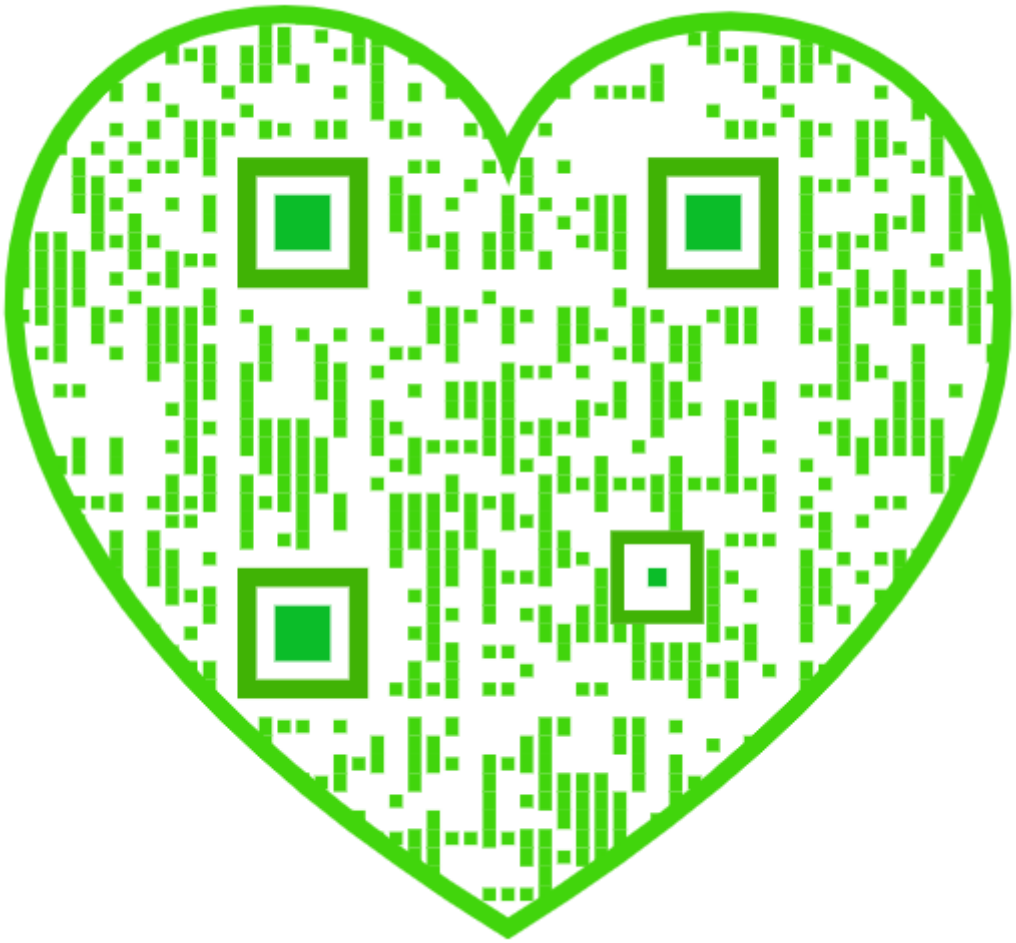

Bernard V. Delgrass.

PRACTICAL PHONICS,

A Comprehensive Study of

PRONUNCIATION,

Forming a Complete Guide to the Study of the

Elementary Sounds of the English Language,

AND CONTAINING

THREE THOUSAND WORDS OF DIFFICULT PRONUNCIATION, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORDING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

BY

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PREFACE.

It gives me peculiar pleasure to think that I shall be able to add a few thoughts on the important subject of Phonics. The idea of contributing a few pages to those who wish to improve in speech at a time when it is beginning to assume such general importance is especially interesting to me; and I greatly enjoy the thought, that many of those who have studied the "School-Room Guide" will study this subject and find in it the development of those thoughts which I have suggested to them at Teachers' Institutes.

This book cannot be mastered by reading it through; *it must be studied.* It should be used as other text-books in school; lessons should be assigned and recited. Pupils who read in the fourth reader, pupils in grammar schools, high schools, teachers' classes, academies, normal schools, colleges and universities, may use this book with profit.

As the best teachers, in teaching beginners to read, combine the word, *phonic*, and sentence methods,—primary teachers should know what is in this book. Teachers can well afford to dispense with oral spelling almost entirely; it is only important to assist pupils in syllabication and pronunciation, and this should be a part of the preparatory work in reading. If teachers,

during the past fifteen years, had given *less* time to oral, and more to *written* spelling and *phonics*, we should not see so many misspelled, nor hear so many mispronounced words.

I have followed closely the orthoepy of Webster's Dictionary, and I am under special obligation to Dr. J. H. Hoose, author of "Studies in Articulation." To all who have aided in the work, I extend my grateful acknowledgment for encouragement and valuable suggestions; particularly to Mr. A. S. Morse, who has read the proof with especial care,

Hoping that the student and teacher will give to these pages the study necessary to their mastery, I tender to them my best wishes for their prosperity in every interest that can promote the advancement of the cause of education.

ESMOND V. DE GRAFF.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 1, 1880.

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DE GRAFF'S

PRACTICAL PHONICS.

REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Spoken language consists of a series of elementary sounds, combined into words to express thought.

These sounds are produced by the organs of voice and of speech.

The organs of speech are the larnyx and its appendages, by which simple voice is produced. The organs of speech are the tongue, palate, teeth, lips, etc., by which voice is articulated.

In the English language which has 114,000 words, there are *forty-three elementary sounds.*

The perfect utterance of these sounds, both separate and combined is essential to good *reading* and *speaking.*

These elements are divided into three classes,

viz: *nineteen* vocals, *fifteen* sub-vocals and *nine* aspirates.

It is the object of the following pages to represent and explain the forty-three elementary sounds of the English Language.

When any other letters are found to represent the same sound in any instance, they are properly called *equivalents.*

The letters which represent the "*vocals*" are called "*vowels,*" and those which represent the "*sub-vocals,*" are called "*consonants*;" but let it be remembered that these names are applied to the characters simply, and not to the sounds.

The *letter a* is a vowel; but the elementary sound it stands for is a *vocal.*

The *letter b* is a *consonant,* its element is a *sub-vocal.* The *letter f* is also a consonant; its element is an aspirate.

"The *vocals* are inarticulate sounds produced by the organs of voice, with but slight use of the organs of speech.

"The *sub-vocals* are sounds produced by the the organs of voice, articulated or modified by the organs of speech.

"The *aspirates* are mere whispering sounds or breathings; they are all articulated by the organs of speech, except one, which is represented by the letter *h*."

Written language consists of a series of characters by which the elementary sounds are represented to the eye.

A letter is not a sound, but the sign of a sound. A perfect alphabet should contain as many letters as sounds.

In the English language there are but twenty-six letters, while there are forty-three elementary sounds.

How to Teach the Elementary Sounds.

Directions to Teachers.

1. Request the pupils to name a word that contains a letter which is the sign of the sound to be developed.

Note:—The teacher wishes to develop the long sound of *a*, and asks the pupils to name short words containing the letter *a*. The pupils will name a number of words, as, arm, hat, ball, ale, etc. The teacher will announce that the word *ale*, is the word that she wishes. All words named by the pupils should be written on the board and erased, except the word *ale*.

2. Require the pupils to pronounce the word

accurately ; if the pupils cannot do it, let the teacher pronounce it.

To learn the the sound of the letter, let the pupils pronounce the word in concert; then leave off the sound of *one* letter at a time, until the sound of the required letter is reached: sometimes it is well to arrest the voice on the very element; then its sound will be easily distinguished.

3. If the pupils cannot give the required sound, the teacher should give instruction in regard to the position of the organs of speech.

4. Supplement the concert drill by *close individual* drill. Do not depend upon concert exercises; for thoroughness, the test is in *individual* drill and *individual* reproduction.

5. Require pupils to name words containing the sounds developed, and also require them to bring to the recitation a list of words containing the sounds developed.

6. Require the pupils to pass to the board and write a list of words, using the *diacritical marks* properly, naming them, and giving the sound which they indicate.

7. Write a list of words difficult of pronunciation on the board, and require pupils to pronounce them. Let the pupils correct mistakes.

8. Take up one letter at a time, and drill upon it until the sound is impressed on the mind; do not continue the exercise longer than ten or fifteen minutes, at one time.

9. Write words difficult of pronunciation on the board without the diacritical marks, or marks of accent, and request pupils to pronounce them accurately, as *inquiry*, *acclimate*, *aspirant*, etc.; if pronounced incorrectly, call for criticisms.

10. Make provision for an exercise, *daily*, in Phonics, and continue the work until the pupils are familiar with *all* of the sounds of the English language, the diacritical marks, and the pronunciation of the different words.

11. Each pupil should be required to copy all the work in a book prepared specially for this subject, (as found on page , Phonic Chart, Blackboard Exercise, and also to reproduce it.)

REMARKS.—Let the sounds be given *exactly right; discriminate closely*, *analyze carefully*, and give *thorough drill.*

Let the sound be *full* and *smooth*. Avoid the fault of beginning with a *weak* sound, and then swelling it into one more loud; let the sound *burst out* with full force at once.

The ingenious teacher will find that he can make abundant use of the elements when acquainted with them.

The author has applied *technical* names to the diacritical marks; in his judgment these *marks* as *marks* may perform different offices. Other terms than those used may be employed, as the *dot*, two *dots*, *compound curve*, and the *angle*.

It is the sincere wish of the author that the elementary sonnds of the English language may be made a study,—for it is only through study that ignorance, vulgarity and affectation in the use of the English language can be rooted out. Only by severe application can the end be secured; but, once secured, it will prove a valuable accomplishment to the possessor.

ELEMENTARY SOUNDS

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

1. ā, *long*:—Pronounce the word *ale;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of ā, *long:* e is silent.

   Note. It should be considered an elementary sound. Webster says, "This sound of *a* is in most cases diphthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in ē, annexed to its radical or initial sound."

   The "radical or initial" sound is heard in ā le, and the vanish in ē ve.

   How to give the sound: Place the tip of the tongue at the base of the front teeth, and emit vocality.

2. ă, *short:*—Pronounce the word *at;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of ă, *short*.

   Note. This sound of ă, is exceedingly *short, abrupt,* and has a certain explosive character.

   How to give the sound: Place the tongue in the same position as in ā *long*, open the mouth a little wider, and emit vocality.

3. ä, *Italian:*—Pronounce the word *arm;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *m;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of ä, *Italian.*

Note. This sound of *a* is the most open of all the vowel sounds. "It is one of the extremes of the vowel scale." It is one of the most melodious sounds in the English language, and its use should be cultivated.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth wide, and let the tongue be in its natural position of rest. It is one of the extreme sounds.

4. a̲, *broad:*—Pronounce the word *all;* pronounce, omitting the sound *l*, and the intonation is the sound of a̲, *broad.*

Note. "This has sometimes been called the German *a*, but it is a broader and more guttural sound."

How to give the sound:—"This sound is formed by a depression of the larnyx, and a consequent retraction of the tongue, which enlarges the cavity of the mouth."

5. å, *intermediate:*—Pronounce the word *ask;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *k;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of å, *intermediate.*

Note. The sound is the same in quality as that of *short* å, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. The intermediate sound of *a*, is

one of the most *delicate, soft* and *effective* tones in the language.

How to give the sound:—Place the tongue in the same position as for short ă, and then draw the tongue backward and upward; then attempt to utter short ă, not changing the position of the organs.

6. â, *before r*:—Pronounce the word âir; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*; pronounce omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of â *before r*.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*; it is a firm and pleasant intonation.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and partially depress the tongue. Place the vocal organ in the same position as for *short* ĕ; the sound is the same in quality as that of *short* ĕ, and simply differs in quantity, being a prolongation thereof. "The sound is very similar to *short* ĕ, but of a slightly less open quality."

ạ, equivalent to ŏ short (which see) as in whạt.

a, equivalent to ĕ short, (which see) as in any.

7. b.—Pronounce the word *be*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *b*.

How to give the sound:—It is formed by the compression of vocalized breath within the mouth. Do not explode the sound by opening the lips too suddenly.

c (*hard*) equivalent to *k*—which see, as in cat.

ç (*soft*) equivalent to *s*—which see, as in çent.

c—equivalent to z (which see), as in suffice.

c—equivalent to sh (which see), as in sociality.

8. d—Prononounce the word *do*; pronounce, omitting *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *d*.

How to give the sound:—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums, then force vocalized breath into the mouth.

d—equivalent to *t* (which see), as in kissed.

d—equivalent to *j* (which see), as in soldier.

9. ē, *long*. Pronounce the word *eve*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *v*, and the intonation is the sound of ē long; *e* final is silent.

How to give the sound:—In the formation of this sound, the tongue is raised convexly within the dome of the palate, pressing against its sides, and leaving only the smallest possible passage through which the sound can be uttered. It is one of the extreme sounds.

10 ĕ, *short*:—Pronounce the word *end*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the short sound of ĕ.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and place the tongue at the tip of the lower teeth.

11. ĕ, *intermediate*:—Pronounce the word *her*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *h*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *r*, and the intonation is the sound of ĕ, intermediate.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs in the same position as for short ĕ, and draw the tongue back, and depress it in the centre.

Note. It is a distinct sound, and not modified by *r*.

e and *ee* equivalent to ā, long (which see), as in *they, meleé.*

ê equivalent to â, before r (which see), as in *whêre.*

e and *ee*, equivalent to ĕ, short (which see), as in *pretty, been.*

e, equivalent to Italian ä (which see), as in *sergeant.*

12. f.—Pronounce the word *fan*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *f*.

How to give the sound:—Place the upper teeth upon the lower lip and then emit breath, without vocality.

f, equivalent to v (which see), as in *of.*

13. ğ, (*hard*):—Pronounce the word *go*; pronounce, and omit the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *g*.

How to give the sound:—"This sound is formed by opening the mouth slightly and by a contact of the root of the tongue with the posterior part of the palate, and then allowing intonated breath to escape."

ġ, (*soft*) equivalent to j (which see), as in—ġem.

g, equivalent to zh (which see), as in mĭrăġe.

14. h.—Pronounce the word hăt; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *h*.

How to give the sound:—Place the tongue on the tip of the lower front teeth and emit unvocalized

breath through the mouth. "This sound represents no fixed configuration of the vocal organs."

15. ī, *long*:—Pronounce the word *ice*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *c*, and this intonation is the sound of ī *long*; final e is silent.

How to give this sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for intermediate ȧ, (which see.)

Note. Dr Webster says: "This sound, like ā long, is diphthongal, whose radical is in ȧ—sk, and vanish in ē—ve; the 'radical' tone is longer than the 'vanish.' It is better to consider it—the same as ā long—as an elementary sound."

16. ĭ *short*—Pronounce the word *in*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and the intonation is the sound of ĭ *short*.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of voice in the same position as for long ē, and slightly relax the-tongue.

ĭ, equivalent to ĕ intermediate (which see), as in sĭr.

ï, equivalent to ē long (which see), as in polïce.

i, equivalent to y (which see), as in million, soldier.

17. j—Pronounce the word jay; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *j*; final y is silent.

j equivalent to y (which see), as in hallelujah,

18. k—Pronounce the word *kid*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *k*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth and let

compressed breath escape suddenly, but without vocality.

19. l—Pronounce the word *let;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and this intonation is the sound of *l*.

How to give the sound:—Place the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, then emit vocalized breath.

20. m—Pronounce the word *me;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*; and the intonation is the sound of *m*.

How to give the sound:—Close the lips firmly and let voice issue through the nostrils.

21. n—Pronounce the word *no;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and this intonation will be the sound of *n*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *l*, and emit vocalized breath outward through the nostrils.

ŋ, equivalent to ng (which see) as in linger.

22. ō long:—Pronounce the word *old;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *l*, and this intonation is the sound of ō *long*.

How to give the sound:—Open the lips and bring the mouth toward a circle, and draw the tip of the tongue slightly backward.

Note: Give the full open sound to ō. Webster, "This sound of o, is in most cases dipthongal, having a slight 'vanish' in o͞o, annexed to its 'radical'

or initial element." The radical or initial sound is found in ŏld, and the vanish is o͝oze.

23. ŏ, *short:*—Pronounce the word *on;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *n*, and this intonation is the sound of ŏ, *short.*

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for broad ą̈ ; the aperture of the lips and the internal cavity of the mouth, though in the same shape in both cases, are somewhat larger for ŏ, than ą̈, while the tongue remains unaltered throughout.

Note. "This is the extreme short sound of broad ą̈, and coincides with the sound of ą, in what."

It differs in quality as well as quantity from broad ą̈. being a more open sound.

"This sound is one of the most decided and pointed in its character, that is found in our language." In Webster's dictionary, the *o* in words like *dog, cost, song*, are marked with the same diacritical mark as the word *not;* and yet we are told by the same authority, that to give them the extreme *short* sound is *affectation;* and that to give them the full broad sound of ą̈, is *vulgar.*

The sound of *o* in such words as *dog, log, God,* is more full and open than in the words, *lot, cot, not hot.*

Yet it is not thought best to give *o* a special sound in such words as, *dog, log, office, coffin,* but to give to

short *o* one sound, using the sound of *o* in *on*, as the representative of the correct sound.

It is insisted by some that such words as *forty, form, order*, etc., should be pronounced as if written *fŏ rty, fŏ rm, ŏ rder;* but it is undoubtedly, a more excellent way to place them all under broad ạ, and pronounce them as if written ô rder, f ô rty, f ô rm, etc.

24. ọ, *intermediate:*—Pronounce the word *do;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *d*, and the intonation is the sound of ọ, *intermediate*. It is one of the extreme sounds.

How to give the sound:—In forming this sound the lips are more nearly closed than for any other vowel sound, the sides being brought into contact with each other, so as to leave only a small aperture for the escape of the voice.

ô, equivalent to ạ broad, (which see) as in fôrm.

ȯ, equivalent to ŭ short, (which see) as in sȯn.

ọ, equivalent to o͝o short, (which see) as in wọlf.

o, equivalent to ĭ short, (which see) as in women.

o͞o, equivalent to ọ intermediate, (which see) as in mo͞on,

o͝o, equivalent to ụ intermediate, (which see) as in go͝od.

o, equivalent to ē, ī, ȳ, û, before r, (which see) as in work.

25. p.—Pronounce the word *pet;* pronounce, omitting the

sound of t; pronounce, amitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *p*.

p, equivalent to b, (which see) as cupboard, clapboard.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs in the same position as for *b* (which see); but the sound differs from that of *b*, in being an utterance of the breath, instead of vocality.

q, equivalent to k + w (which see), as in *queen*.

qu, equivalent to k, as in *coquette*.

26. r.—Pronounce the word *rap*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *r*.

How to give the sound:—Press the end of the tongue against the upper gums; the voice, instead of being confined within the mouth, is permitted to flow freely over the tip of the tongue, producing a very slight and peculiarly liquid sound.

Note. The letter r is never silent; there is a trilled sound to this letter as heard in the words oar, hero.

27. s. (*sharp*):—Pronounce the word *sit*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *t*; pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and this intonation is the sound of *s*.

How to give the sound:—The teeth are separated slightly, the lips are open and the tongue is drawn back; then utter on unvocalized breath.

s̲, (*flat*) equivalent to z (which see), as in has̲.

s̲, equivalent to zh (which see), as in treasure.

s, equivalent to sh (which see), as in mansion.

s, equivalent to zh (which see), as in magnesia.

28. t:—Pronounce the word *tar;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *r;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *t*.

How to give the sound:—Press the tip of the tongue somewhat hard against the gum of the upper front teeth, then force aspirated breath. When the contact is broken, the sound will be heard.

t, equivalent to sh (which see), as in patient.

29. ū, *long:*—Pronounce the word *use;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *s*, and the intonation is the sound of ū *long*; final e is silent.

How to give the sound:—Place the organs of the voice in the same position as for o͞o *long;* when the letter u begins a word or a sylable, it has a slight sound of the consonant *y* befort it, as in *use.*

Note. Dr. Webster says: "This sound of *u* is in most cases diphthongal, having the 'radical' or 'initial,' in ē *long*, and the 'vanish' in o͞o—ze; the practice of good society is to let the *y* sink into a *very brief* sound of ē *long*, which has very close organic relation to the consonant *y*. Special pains must be taken to make this sound of *e* as brief as possible, and to pronounce it in the same syllable with ū."

Note 2. "When the sound of sh or zh precedes the *u*, the *y* sound is dropped, as in *sure*, sounded shoor.

Note 3. "Negligent speakers pronounce dūty, dōōty; tūne, tōōn; suit, sōōt."

30. ŭ, *short*:—Pronounce the word *up;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of ŭ, *short*.

How to give the sound:—Open the mouth slightly, and depress the tongue partially.

31. ụ, *intermediate*:—Pronounce the word *put;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *t;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *p*, and the intonation is the sound of ụ, *intermediate*.

How to give the sound:—Close the lips nearly, leaving a small aperture for the vocality to escape; in character it is like ọ, *intermediate*, but the quantity is shortened.

û, equivalent to ĕ, ĭ, ў *intermediate* (which see) as in ûrge.

Note. "This sound differs from short ŭ, in length and in a somewhat greater degrée of closeness." It is found in the words cûr, hûrt, cûrfew, etc. Although it is followed by *r*, it is a distinct sound, and not modified by it. It has not been thought best to give to û, in ûrge, a different sound from ĕ in merge, ĭ in vĭrgin, ў in sўrt; it is undoubtedly a more excellent way to place û as an equivalent to ĕ ĭ, and ў intermediate, and pronounce û in ûrge, as if spelled "ĕrge." Except in hŭrry, cŭrry, where it takes the short sound.

u, equivalent to ĕ short (which see), as in bury.

u, equivalent to ŭ short (which see), as in busy.

u, equivalent to w (which see), as in assuage.

u̱, equivalent to o̱ *intermediate* (which see), as in ru̱le.

Note. Dr. Webster says that all English orthoepists agree that the *u* in this case drops the *y* or *i* which is an element of its compound sound, when preceded in the same syllable by any other consonant than r, and becomes simply o͞o *long*, so that ru̱e, is pronounced ro͞o; ru̱by, ro͞oby; ru̱ral, ro͞oral, etc. Dr. Webster did not favor the the introduction of the sound of *y*, between the *r* and the vowel in such words as ru̱by, ru̱de, etc.

Note 2. "In a few words, as in *nature, picture*, the t retains its pure sound, and the letter *u* takes both its initial and vanish sounds, as nat-u̱re, pronounced năt' yo͞or; pict-u̱re, pikt' yo͞or. In other cases when *u* is preceded by *r*, it simply drops the *y* sound, and is pronounced o͞o, as in er-u̱-di-tion. In a few cases as in lit-er a-tūre, in-stĭ-tūte, grat-i-tūde, it is not changed into mere o͞o; the *t* retains its regular sound, and the *u*: not instito͞ot, but in-sti-tūte; not literachoor, but lit-er-a-tūre; not nătchoorally, but nă̇t-ū-ral-ly."

32. v.—Pronounce the word *vat;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *t;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and the intonation is the sound of *v*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in

the same position as for *f* (which see), only it is an utterance of the voice, instead of breath.

33. w.—Pronounce the word *we;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and this intonation is the sound of *w*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for o͞o, *long*. Continue the sound of o͞o, *long*, and observe the vanish. In forming it contract the lips slightly, and this compression of the lips changes the quality of the sound, giving it a buzzing and articulate character, rather than soft vocality.

x, equivalent to k + s (which see), as in box.

x̱, equivalent to g + z (which see), as in ex̱ist.

x, equivalent to z (which see), as in xebec.

x, equivalent to k + sh (which see), as in noxious.

34. y.—Pronounce the word *ye;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *y*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for ē, *long;* continue the sound of ē, *long*, and closely observe the vanish. In forming it, the tongue is slightly depressed, which destroys the pure vocality in ē.

ȳ, *long*, equivalent to ī, *long*, (which see), as in bȳ.

y̆, *short*, equivalent to ĭ, *short*, (which see), as in sy̆mbol.

ȳ, *intermediate*, equivalent to ī, *int.*, (which see), as in sȳrt.

35. z.—Pronounce the word *buzz;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *b;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *z*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *s* (which see), but force voice through instead of breath.

z, equivalent to d or t (which see), as in mezzo.

z, equivalent to s (which see), as in quartz.

36. oi, oy.—Pronounce the words *oil* or *toy;* pronounce, the word *oil*, and omit the sound of *l*, and the intonation is the sound of *oi* or *oy*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for ŏ, *short*, (which see).

Note. The elements of this diphthong are ŏ *short*, aĭ *short*, ŏ + ĭ.

Dr. Webster says: "Until near the beginning of the present century, oi was extensively pronounced like long ĭ, as jĭne for join, sĭle for soil, etc., but this pronunciation is now confined exclusively to the lowest classes."

37. ou, ow.—Pronounce the words *out* or *cow;* pronounce the word *out*, omitting the sound of *t*, and the intonation is the sound of *ou* or *ow*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for ŏ, *short*.

Note 1. The elements of this diphthong are ŏ *short*, and o͝o *long*.

The "radical" or "initial" is found in ŏ—dd, and the "vanish" in d—o͝, the former having the accent, and it is very short.

Dr. Webster says: "This diphthong 'ou' has two leading sounds: 1, that of ow in words derived

from the Anglo-Saxon, as in *out, hound,* etc.; 2, that of o͞o in words derived from the French, as in *soup, group,* etc.

"The word *route* being derived from the French, is perhaps more commonly pronounced by careful speakers with the French sound (ro͞ot), while *rout* has the Anglo-Saxon sound of *ow.*

"The word *wound,* which from the Anglo-Saxon origin ought to have the sound of *ow,* has, to a great extent, taken the French sound (wo͞ond)."

Note 2. In the diphthongs *oi, oy, ou, ow,* the two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation that they have the effect of only a single sound, or beat upon the ear.

38. ch.—Pronounce the word *chin;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *n;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *i,* and the intonation is the sound of *ch.*

How to give the sound:—"This sound is composed of two elements, t + sh (nearly). Place the upper flat surface of the tongue, near the tip, higher up than for *t.* The two elements are so closely blended in pronunciation, that, like a diphthong or compound vowel, they have the effect of only a single sound or beat upon the ear."

ç̣h (*soft*), equivalent to sh (which see), as in ç̣hair.
c̣h (*hard*), equivalent to k (which see), as in c̣hord.
gh, equivalent to p (which see), as in hiccough.
gh, equivalent to f (which see), as in draught.
gh, equivalent to k (which see), as in hough.

ph, equivalent to f (which see), as in phantom.

ph, equivalent to v (which see), as in Stephen.

39. sh.—Pronounce the word *she;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *e*, and the intonation is the sound of *sh*.

How to give the sound:—This sound is formed by opening the lips and separating the teeth slightly, the lid of the tongue being turned upward, then emit unvocalized breath through the narrow aperture left for its escape.

40. th (*sharp-aspirated*).—Pronounce the word *thin;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *n;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *i*, and the intonation is the sound of *th*.

How to give the sound:—This sound is produced by putting the point of the tongue between the teeth and forcing out aspirated breath.

41. th (*flat-subvocal*).—Pronounce the word *thy;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *y*, and the intonation is the sound of th.

How to give the sound:—To give this sound, place the vocal organs in the same position as for *thin;* only utter voice instead of simple breath.

42. zh.—Pronounce the word *azure;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *a;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *r;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *u*, and the intonation is the sound of *zh*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position as for *sh;* and utter vocalized

breath. It differs from z in *zone*, being interval breath instead of aspirated.

Note. "This sound has arisen, in all English words, from an attempt to pronounce the sound of z in maze, and that of consonant y in immediate succession. On account of the vicinity of the contacts represented by zh and y, the effort to do so causes the tongue to assume the position requisite for sounding zh, or nearly so; and hence, zh was naturally substituted as being a very similar sound of easier utterance. Thus, fusion may be supposed to have been originally pronounced fūz'yun, and then fu'zhun; grazier, originally grāz'yer, and then grāzh'er.

"The combination of zh is used in works on pronunciation to indicate the sound here described, on account of the relationship of this sound to that commonly expressed by the digraph sh. But the two letters zh, never come together in the proper orthography of any English word. The sound for which they stand is represented by zi (when the z occurs in, or is immediately preceded by, an accented syllable, and the i is followed by another vowel, and occurs in an unaccented syllable, as in glazier), by the zy implied in zu(=zyoo), as in azure; by s in symposium, etc.; by si in certain situations, by ti in the single word transition, as sometimes pronounced; and by g in one or two words adopted from the French, as rouge."—*Webster.*

43. ng.—Pronounce the word *song;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *s;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *o*, and the intonation is the sound of *ng*.

How to give the sound:—This sound is produced by opening the mouth slightly and placing the tongue at the bottom of the mouth, with its tip somewhat drawn back, and the voice directed outward, mostly through the nostrils.

44. wh.—Equivalent to h + w.—Pronounce the word *what;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *t;* pronounce, omitting the sound of *a*, and this intonation is the sound of *wh*.

How to give the sound:—Place the vocal organs in the same position, first, as for *h;* second, as for *w*. "The true sound of these letters is in inverse order, viz, h + w, as they were written by the Anglo-Saxons; e. g. the words *what*, *whet*, were spelled by the Anglo-Saxons, *hwat* and *hwet*."

DIACRITICAL MARKS.

Macron,	thus —
Breve,	thus ⏑
Period,	thus ·
Dieresis,	thus ¨
Caret,	thus ∧
Tilde,	thus ~
Cedilla,	thus ç
Suspended Macron,	thus ş

Explanation of the Diacritical Marks.

These marks (— ∧ ~ ¨) over the vowels, as ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ; â, ê, ô, û; ĕ, ĭ, ў; o͝o, ĭ, denote their long sounds.

These marks (·· —) under the vowels, as a̤, o̤, ṳ, e̤, denote their long sounds.

These marks (· ⌣) over the vowels, as å, ȯ, o͝o, ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, denote their short sounds.

This mark (.) under the vowels, as ạ, ọ, ụ, denotes their short sound.

Y.

This mark (—) over y (ȳ) denotes the sound of ı, long.

This mark (⌣) over y (y̆) denotes the sound of ĭ, short.

This mark (~) over y (ỹ) denotes the sound of ĕ, intermediate, ĭ, intermediate, or û before r.

C.

This mark (¸) under c (c̦) denotes the sound of s.

This mark (-) through c (c̶) denotes the sound of k.

G.

This mark (—) over g (ḡ) denotes the hard sound.

This mark (·) over g (ġ) denotes the soft sound.

N.

This mark (—) under n (n̲) denotes the sound of ng.

S.

This mark (⊥) under s (s̱) denotes the sound of z.

X.

This mark (⊥) under x (x̱) denotes the sound of g + z.

TH.

This mark (—) connecting t with h (t͟h) denotes the vocalized sound of th.

CH.

This mark (¸) under c in ch (c̦h) denotes the soft sound.

This mark (-) through c in ch (c̶h) denotes the hard sound.

Note 1. Thé remaining individual letters are the sole representatives of the sounds for which they stand; hence, they are unmarked.

Note 2. In diphthongs and tripthongs the diacritical mark is placed over the vowel to be vocalized.

COMPLETE TABLE OF THE VOCALS.

Long sounds—ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, â, ê, ô, û, a̱, o̱, u̱, ē, ī, ȳ, ȳ, o͞o, oi, ou, oy, ow.

Short sounds—ă, ĕ, ĭ, ŏ, ŭ, y̆, å, ȯ, a̱, o̱, u̱, o͝o.

Equivalent long sounds — (ā = e̱) (â = ê) (a̱ = ô) (ē = ī) (ē = ī = ȳ) (o̱ = u̱ = o͞o) (ī = ȳ) (oi = oy) (ou = ow).

Equivalent short sounds—(a̱ = ă) (ĭ = y̆) (o̱ = u̱ = o͝o).

PHONIC CHART.

For Phonic Chart containing the Elementary Sounds of the English Language, with the Diacritical Marks, according to Webster's Dictionary, see next page.

PHONIC CHART.

CONTAINING THE ELEMENTARY SOUNDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, WITH DIACRITICAL MARKS ACCORDING TO WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

VOCALS.

1--ā, long, as in āle, ā=e.
2--ă, short, as in ăt.
3--ä, Italian, as in ärm.
4--ạ, broad, as in ạll; ạ=ô.
5--å, intermediate, as in åsk.
6--â, before r, as in âir; â=ê
7--ē, long, as in ēve; ē=ĭ.
8--ĕ, short, as in ĕnd.
9--ē, intermediate, as in her; ē=ī=ȳ=û.
10--ĭ, long, as in ĭce; ĭ=ȳ.
11--ĭ, short, as in ĭt; ĭ=ȳ.
12--ō, long, as in ōld.
13--ŏ, short, as in ŏn; ŏ=ạ.
14--o͝, intermediate, as in do͝; o͝=o͞o=u͝.
15--ū, long, as in ūse.
16--ŭ, short, as in ŭp; ŭ=o͞o.
17--u͝, intermediate, as in pu͝t; u͝=o͝=o͞o.
18--oi, o͞y, as in oil; toy,
19--ou, ow, as in out; owl.

SUB-VOCALS.

1--b, as in băt.
2--d, as in do͝.
3--g̃, hard, as in g̃ō.
4--j, as in jay; j=ġ.
5--l, as in lĕt.
6--m, as in măn.
7--n, as in nō.
8--ng, as in sŏng.
9--r, as in răp.
10--th, hard, as in this.
11--v, as in văt.
12--w, as in wē.
13--y, as in ye.
14--z, as in zōne.
15--z, as in ăzūre.

ASPIRATES.

1--f, as in făn; f=v.
2--h, as in hăt.
3--k, as in kĭd.
4--p, as in pĕt; p=b.
5--s, as in sĭn; s=z=zh.
6--t, as in tar; t=sh.
7--th, soft, as in thĭn.
8--sh, as in shē.
9--ch, as in chin.

CORRELATIVES.

Aspirates.	*Sub-Vocals.*
f	v
k	g
p	b
s	z
t	d
th	th
sh	zh
ch	j
wh	w

BLACKBOARD EXERCISES.

A.

1. ā, long—marked with macron over—as in āle; ā in āle = e̱ in they, â = e̱.
2. ă, short—marked with breve over—as in ăt.
3. ä, Italian—marked with dieresis over—as in ärm.
4. a̱, broad—marked with dieresis under—as in a̱ll; a̱ in a̱ll = ô in ôrb, a̱ = ô.
5. å, intermediate—marked with period over—as in åsk.
6. â, before r—marked with caret over—as in âir; â in âir = ê in thêre, â = ê.

   ạ, equivalent to ŏ, short—marked with period under—as in whạt; ạ in whạt = ŏ in nŏt, ạ = ŏ.

   a, equivalent to e, short—unmarked—as in any (ĕn'ny); a = ĕ.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of a.
2. Give the short sound of a.
3. Name three words that contain the long sound of a.
4. Give the Italian sound of a.
5. Name four words that contain the Italian sound of a.
6. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of a? Short sound? Italian sound?
7. Give the broad sound of a.
8. Name three words that contain the broad sound of a.
9. What diacritical mark indicates the broad sound of a?
10. Give the intermediate sound of a.
11. Give the sound of a before r.

12. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound of a?
13. Where is it placed?
14. How many elementary sounds has a?
15. Has it any equivalent sounds? If so, how many?
16. Give all of the elementary sounds of a.
17. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a before r?
18. Name words that contain the different sounds of a.
19. Give the names of the different sounds.
20. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of a, in the word what?

B.

7. b—unmarked—as in bid.

C.

ȼ (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in ȼăt; ȼ in ȼăt=k in kind, ȼh in ȼhord=ȼ=k=ȼh.

ç (soft), equivalent to s—marked with cedilla—as in çent; ç in çent=s in sit, ç=s.

c, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in suffice; c in suffice=z in zone, c=z.

c, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in social; c in social =sh in she, c=sh.

D.

8. d—unmarked—as in do.

d, equivalent to t—unmarked—as in kissed; d=t.

d, equivalent to j—unmarked—as in soldier; d=j.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has b?

2. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of c? The soft sound of c?
3. Give the hard sound of c.
4. Give the soft sound of c.
5. What mark indicates the soft sound?
6. In the word suffice, to what sound is c equivalent?
7. In the word social, to what sound is c equivalent?
8. How many sounds has c, of its own?
9. How many equivalent sounds?
10. Name two words containing the hard sound of c. The soft sound. C, equivalent to k. C, equivalent to z.
11. What mark indicates the sound of c in cent?
12. In the word accent, give the equivalent sounds of c.
13. Give the intermediate sound of a.
14 What mark indicates the short sound of a?
15. Give the sound of d.
16. Has d a mark to indicate its sound?
17. Is d equivalent to any other sound?
18. Is b ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
19. Is d ever silent? Name a word in which it is.
20. How many equivalent sounds has d?
21. How many equivalent sounds has a?
22. How many equivalent sounds has c?
23. How many sounds, not including the equivalent sounds, have been given?
24. Give the sounds of a, b and d.
25. Give all of the equivalent sounds to d.
26. Name words containing the equivalent sounds to d.
27. Give the names of the diacritical marks used in a and c.

28. What sound of a in arm? cant? can't? fast? father? air? what? acclimate? abdomen? area? alias? France? hair? almond? alternate? advance?

E.

9. ē, long—marked with macron over—as in ēve; ē in ēve=ĭ in pĭque, ē=ĭ.
10. ĕ, short —marked with breve over—as in ĕnd.
11. ē, intermediate—marked with tilde over—as in hẽr; ẽ in hẽr=ĭ in sĭr=ў in mўrrh=û in ûrge, ẽ=ĭ=ў=û.

e, equivalent to ā long—marked with macron under—as in they; e̲=ā.

e, equivalent to ĭ short—unmarked—as in pretty, (prĭt'ty); e=ĭ.

ê, equivalent to â before r—marked with caret over—as in whêre; ê in whêre=â in âir.

e, equivalent to Italian ä—unmarked—as in sergeant; e in sergeant=ä in ärm, e=ä.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give long sound of e. Short sound.
2. What mark indicates the long sound of e?
3. Name three words containing the long sound of e. The short sounds?
4. What mark indicates the short sound?
5. Give the intermediate sound of e.
6. What mark indicates the intermediate sound of e?
7. What mark indicates the sound of e in eve?
8. What is e equivalent to in the word, they?
9. What diacritical mark is used on e in they?
10. Is e equivalent to i? If so, when?

11. How many regular sounds has e? Give them.
12. How many equivalent sounds has e? Give them.
13. Is b ever silent?
14. What sound of a in bade? balm? balsam?
15. What sound of a in banana? barrel? basket? bath?
16. What sound of a in baths? bayou? half? blast?
17. What sound of e in bezoar? behalf?
18. What sound of c in cayenne? cemetery?
19. What sound of a in dance? decadence? demand?
20. What sound of e in eclat? e'er? eleven? elm? employe? encore? enervate? enquiry? envelope? err? every? exhale? exhaust?
21. How many sounds has e?
22. How many sounds has a?
23. How many sounds has b?
24. How many sounds has d?
25. How many equivalent sounds has a? has d? has c? has e?
26. Name all the diacritical marks used to indicate the sounds of a, and c.
27. Give the sounds of a and e.
28. Is e ever silent? Is a ever silent?

F.

12. f—unmarked—as in făn.
    f, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in of; f in of=v in vice, f=v.

G.

13. ḡ (hard)—marked with macron over—as in ḡo.
    ġ (soft), equivalent to j—marked with period over—as in ġem; ġ in ġem=j in jar, ġ=j.

g, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in mirăge; g=zh.

g, equivalent to d+j—unmarked—as in prodigious, (prodidjus).

H.

14. h—unmarked—as in hăt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of f.
2. How many sounds has f?
3. Has f an equivalent sound?
4. Name words containing the sound of f.
5. Give the hard sound of g.
6. Name three words that contain the hard sound of g.
7. Give the soft sound of g.
8. What diacritical mark indicates the hard sound of g?
9. What diacritical mark indicates the soft sound of c?
10. How many equivalent sounds has g?
11. Are the equivalent sounds marked?
12. Give the sound of h.
13. Has h an equivalent sound?
14. Give the twelve sounds learned, including f.
15. What sound of g in go? gas? get? gem? genial? glad?
16. What sound of e in heinous? heroine?
17. What sound of a in hurrah?
18. Name three words containing the Italian sound of a. Three words with the short sound of e. Three words with the broad sound of a.
19. How many different diacritical marks have thus far been used? Name them.

I.

15. I, long—marked with the macron over—as in Ice; I in Ice=y̆ in my̆, I=y̆.

15. Ĭ, short—marked with the breve over—as in Ĭt; Ĭ in Ĭt =y̆ in hy̆mn, Ĭ=y̆.

Ī, equivalent to û and int. ē and y̆—tilde over—as in sīr; Ī in sīr=y̆ in my̆rrh, ē in hēr=û in ûrge, Ī=ē y̆=û.

Ï, equivalent to ē, long—dieresis over—as in pïque; Ï in pïque=ē in ēve, Ï=ē.

i, equivalent to y—unmarked—as in million; i=y.

J.

17. j—unmarked—as in jär.

j, equivalent to y—unmarked—as in hăllēlūjah; j=y.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of i.
2. Give the short sound of i.
3. Give the intermediate sound of i.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of i? The short sound? The intermediate sound?
5. Give the sound of i in ice; in; inquiry; illustrate; acclimate; incisor; industry; inertia; irascible; irksome; iron; isolate; itch; Italian.
6. What sound of a in jaunt? jasmine?
7. What mark indicates the equivalent sound of i in shin? in pique?

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8. How many sounds have a, b, d, e, f, g, h and i?
9. Give the sound of j.
10. What diacritical mark indicates the sound of j?

K.

18. k—unmarked—as in kĭd.

L.

19. l—unmarked—as in lĕt.

M.

20. m—unmarked—as in mē.

N.

21. n—unmarked—as in nō.

ŋ, equivalent to n+g—marked with macron under—as in liŋger; ŋ in liŋger=ng in sŏng, ŋ=ng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of k.
2. Give the sound of l.
3. Give the sound of m.
4. Give the sound of n.
5. How many sounds has k? has l? has m?
6. When n is equivalent to n+g, what mark indicates it?
7. What diacritical mark indicates the intermediate sound of a? of e? of i?
8. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of a? of e? of i?
9. How many different sounds, not including the equivalents, have thus far been given?
10. How many letters in the alphabet?

O.

22. ō, long—marked with the macron over—as in ōld.

23. ŏ, short—marked with breve over—as in ŏn; ŏ in ŭn=ą in whąt, ŏ=ą.

24. ǫ, intermediate—marked with dieresis under—as in dǫ; ǫ in dǫ=ụ in rụde=o͞o in mo͞on, ǫ=ụ=o͞o.

ô, equivalent to ą, broad—marked with caret over—as in ôrb; ô in ôrb=ą in ąll, ô=ą.

ȯ, equivalent to ŭ, short—marked with period over—as in sȯn; ȯ in sȯn=ŭ in ŭp, ȯ=ŭ.

ọ, equivalent to o͝o, short, and ụ, intermediate—marked with period under—as in wọlf; ọ in wọlf=o͝o in go͝od=ụ in pụt, ọ=o͝o=ụ.

o, equivalent to ĭ, short—unmarked—as in women, (wĭm'ĕn); o=ĭ.

o͞o, equivalent to ǫ and ụ—marked with macron over—as in mo͞on; o͞o in mo͞on=ǫ in dǫ=ụ in rụde, o͞o=ǫ=ụ.

o͝o, equivalent to ụ and ọ—marked with breve over—as in fo͝ot; o͝o in fo͝ot=ụ in pụt=ọ in wọlf, o͝o=ụ=ọ.

o, equivalent to ĕ, ĭ, ў, and û—unmarked—as in worm: o=ĕ=ĭ=ў=û.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the long sound of o; short sound; intermediate sound.
2. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o? short sound? intermediate sound?
3. How many sounds has o?

4. How many equivalent sounds has o?
5. What diacritical mark indicates the equivalent sound of o in orb? in son? in wolf? in women? in noun?
6. What sound of oo in moon? in book? foot? food?
7. Give the sound of o in old; in on; in lot; in not; in dog; in God; in often; in office; in torrid; in orotund; in abdomen; in condolence.
8. Name three words containing the short sound of o; of long o; of intermediate o.
9. What sound of e in kettle?
10. What sound of i in kiln?
11. What sound of e in east? Give it.
12. What sound of e in leisure? Give it.
13. What sound of e in lyceum? Give it.
14. What sound of a in ma? ma'am? mamma? madam? malefactor? marque? master? matron? patron? parent?
15. What sound of e in melee? memoir?
16. Give the sound of m; of n; of l.
17. What sound of a in muscovado? in mustache?

P.

25. p—unmarked—as in pĕt.
p, equivalent to b—unmarked—as in cupboard; p=b.

Q.

qu, equivalent to k+w—unmarked—as in queen.
qu, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in coquette; qu=k.

R.

26. r—unmarked—as in răp.

S.

27. s, (sharp)—unmarked—as in sĭt.
    ṣ, (flat), equivalent to z—marked with suspended macron under—as in hăṣ; ṣ in hăs=z in zone, ṣ=z.
    s, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in magnesia; s=zh.
    ṣ, equivalent to zh—marked with suspended macron under—as in treaṣure; ṣ=zh.
    s, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in sure; s in sure= sh in she, s=sh.

QUES IONS.

1. Give the sound of p.
2. P is equivalent to what sound?
3. To what is the sound of qu equivalent?
4. In the word coquette, to what is qu equivalent?
5. Give the sound of r.
6. Give the sound of s.
7. Give the sound, when s is equivalent to z.
8. Name three words containing s with the sound of z.
9. Give the sound of s in sit.
10. What equivalent sound of s in has?
11. What is s equivalent to in the word magnesia? in treasure? in sure?

T.

28. t—unmarked—as in tăr.
    t, equivalent to sh—unmarked—as in patient; t=sh.

U.

29. ū, long—marked with macron over—as in ūse; ū=ē+o͞o.

30. ŭ, short—marked with breve over—as in ŭp; ŭ in ŭp =ȯ in sȯn, ŭ=ȯ.

31. ụ, intermediate—marked with period under—as in pụt; ụ in pụt=ọ in wọlf=o͝o in go͝od, ụ+ọ=o͝o.

û before r, equivalent to ĕ, ĭ, and ў—marked with caret over—as in ûrge; û in ûrge=ĕ in hĕr=ĭ in sĭr=ў in mўrrh, û=ĕ=ĭ=ў.

ụ, equivalent to ọ, intermediate, and o͝o—marked with dieresis under—as in rụle; ụ in rụle=ọ in dọ=o͝o in o͝oze, ụ=ọ=o͝o.

u, equivalent to ĕ, short—unmarked—as in bury; u in bury=ĕ in mĕrry, u=ĕ.

u, equivalent to ĭ, short—unmarked—as in busy; u in busy=ĭ in dizzy, u=ĭ.

u, equivalent to w—unmarked—as in assuage; u in assuage=w in wage, u=w.

V.

32. v—unmarked—as in văt.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of t.
2. Has t an equivalent sound?
3. Give the long sound of u; short sound; intermediate sound.
4. What diacritical mark indicates the long sound of o? short sound? intermediate sound?
5. How many equivalent sounds has u? Give them.
6. Name words that contain the equivalent sounds of u.

7. To what is u, in urge, equivalent? in bury? in busy? in assuage?
8. What sound of u in tube? rude? rumor? institute? use?
9. What sound of a in national?
10. What sound of o in million?

W.

33. w—unmarked—as in we.

X.

x, equivalent to k+s—unmarked—as in box, (boks).

x̣, equivalent to g+s—marked with suspended macron under—as in ex̣ist, (ĕgsist).

x, equivalent to z—unmarked—as in xebec, (zēbek); x=z.

x, equivalent to k+sh—unmarked—as anxious, (ăŋkshus).

Y.

34. y—unmarked—as in ye.

ȳ, long, equivalent to ı, long—marked with macron over—as in mȳ; ı in ıce=ȳ in mȳ, ȳ=ı.

y̆, short, equivalent to ĭ, short—marked with breve over—as in hy̆mn; y̆ in hy̆mn=ĭ in hĭm, y̆=ĭ.

ӯ, intermediate, equivalent to ĕ, ĭ, and û—marked with tilde over—as in mӯrrh; ӯ in mӯrrh=ĕ in hĕr=ĭ in sĭr=û in ûrge, ӯ=ĕ=ĭ=û.

QUESTIONS.

1. How many sounds has w?
2. Has x any sound of its own?
3. How many equivalent sounds has x?

4. To what sound is x equivalent?
5. What diacritical mark is used on x to indicate the sound of g+z in exist?
6. Give the sound of y in ye.
7. What mark indicates the sound of y in my?
8. What mark indicates the sound of y in hymn? in myrrh?

Z.

35. z—unmarked—as in zone.
36. z, equivalent to zh—unmarked—as in azure; z=zh.
    z, equivalent to d or t—unmarked—as in mezzo, (medzo or metzo).

OI, OY.

37. oi, oy—unmarked—as in oil, toy; oi=oy.

OU, OW.

38. ou, ow—unmarked—as in out, cow; ou=ow.

CH.

39. ch—unmarked—as in chĭn.
    ç̣h (soft), equivalent to sh—marked with the cedilla under—as in ç̣haise; ç̣h in ç̣haise=sh in show, ç̣h=sh.
    ȼh (hard), equivalent to k—marked with macron through the center—as in ȼhorus; ȼh in ȼhorus=k in kind, ȼh=k.

GH.

gh, equivalent to p—unmarked—as in hĭccoŭgh; gh=p.
gh, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in dr̀aught; gh=f.
gh, equivalent to k—unmarked—as in hŏugh; gh=k.

PH.

ph, equivalent to f—unmarked—as in phantom; ph=f.

ph, equivalent to v—unmarked—as in Stephen; ph=v.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of z.
2. Is z equivalent to other sounds? If so, what?
3. Name three words containing the sound of z.
4. Give the sound of oi in oil.
5. Give the sound of oy in toy.
6. Give the sound of ou in out.
7. Give the sound of ow in cow.
8. What sound of ch in chaise? Give it.
9. What sound of ch in chorus? Give it.
10. To what is ch, in chaise, equivalent?
11. To what is ch, in chorus, equivalent?
12. To what is gh, in hiccough, equivalent?
13. To what is gh, in draught, equivalent?
14. To what is gh, in hough, equivalent?
15. To what is ph, in phantom, equivalent?
16. To what is ph, in Stephen, equivalent?

SH.

40. sh—unmarked—as in she.

TH.

41. th, (soft)—unmarked—as in thin.
42. th, (sharp)—marked with macron through the center—as in thine.

WH.

wh, equivalent to h+w—unmarked—as in what; wh =h+w.

NG.

43, ng—unmarked—as in sŏng.

QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sound of sh in she.
2. Give the sound of th in thin.
3. Give the sound of th in thine.
4. Give the sound of wh in what.
5. Give the sound of ng in song.

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

1. Give the sounds of a.
2. How many sounds has a?
3. Write six words containing the different sounds of a.
4. Name all the different diacritical marks used with a.
5. How many equivalent sounds has a?
6. Give the sound of b.
7. How many equivalent sounds has b?
8. How many equivalent sounds has c?
9. How many equivalent sounds has d?
10. How many sounds has e?
11. Has e any equivalent sounds?
12. Has b any equivalent sounds? If so, give them.
13. Has f any sound of its own?
14. How many sounds has a? has b? has c? has d? has e? has f? has g?
15. Give the long sound of i.
16. What diacritical mark indicates the short sound of i?
17. How many sounds has i?
18. How many sounds has o?

19. How many equivalent sounds has o?
20. Give all the sounds of a, e, i, o and u.
21. Write words containing the different sounds of a, e, i, o, u and y.
22. How many different diacritical marks does Webster use? Name them.
23. Give the sounds of all the letter in the alphabet.
24. Name the vowels, consonants, and the aspirates.

TABLE OF EQUIVALENTS.

EQUIVALENTS OF A.

ā in late=ē in they.
ą in what=ŏ in nŏt.
ą in all=ô in ôrb.
a in any=ĕ in ĕnd.
â in âir=ê in thêre.

EQUIVALENTS OF E.

ē in ēve=ĭ in pĭque.
ê in thêre=â in câre.
ë in vërge=ĭ in dĭrge=ÿ in mÿrrh=û in ûrge.
e in pretty=ĭ in dĭtty.
e in sergeant=ă mărgin.
e in they=ā in lāte.

EQUIVALENTS OF I.

ĭ in pĭque=ē in ēve.
ĭ in dĭrge=ë in vërge=ÿ in mÿrrh=û in ûrge.
ĭ in ĭce=ÿ in mÿ.
ĭ in hĭm=ÿ in hÿmn.
i in million=y in ye.

EQUIVALENTS OF O.

ŏ in nŏt=ą in what.
ọ in dọ=ụ in rụde=o͞o in mo͞on.
ọ in wọlf=ụ in fụll=o͝o in fo͝ot.
ô in ôrb=ą in all.
ó in són=ŭ in dŭn.
o in women=ĭ in hĭm.
o in worm=ë vërge=ĭ in dĭrge=ÿ in mÿrrh=û in ûrge.

EQUIVALENTS OF U.

ŭ in bŭn=o in sŏn.
ụ in rụde=ọ in dọ=o͝o in o͝oze.
û in ûrge=ĕ in vĕrge=ĭ in dĭrge=ŷ in mŷrrh.
ụ in fụll=ọ in wọlf=o͝o in fo͝ot.
u in bury=ĕ in mĕrry.
u in busy=ĭ in dĭzzy.
u in assuage=w in wage.

EQUIVALENTS OF Y.

ȳ in mȳ=ī in īce.
ў in hўmn=ĭ in hĭm.
ŷ in mŷrrh=ĕ in vĕrge=ĭ in dĭrge=û in ûrge.

EQUIVALENTS OF OO.

o͞o in o͞oze=ọ in dọ=ụ in rụle.
o͝o in fo͝ot=ọ in wọlf=ụ in fụll.

EQUIVALENTS OF DIPHTHONGS.

oi in boil=oy in boy.
ou in out=ow in cow.

ā̆i in ā̆il,
ā̆y in bā̆y,
e̊y in the̊y,
e̊i in ve̊il,
eā̆ in breā̆k,
ā̆o in ġā̆ol,
uā̆ in persuā̆de,
ā̆u in gā̆uge,
ue in bouquet,
ā̆e in mā̆elstrom,
} =ā, long.

âi in fâir,
eâ in peâr,
ây in prâyer,
êi in thêir,
} =â before r.

ă̈i in plă̈id,
uă̈ in guă̈rantee,
ia=ya in Christian,
ea in pageant,
} =ă, short.

ä̈u in tä̈unt,
eä̈ in heärt,
uä̈ in guärd,
ia=ya in billiards,
} =ä, Italian.

a̤w in a̤wl,
a̤u in fra̤ud,
ô̤u in bô̤ught,
ô̤a in brô̤ad,
aô̤ in extraô̤rdinary,
eô̤ in Geô̤rge,
} =a̤, broad.

iá in militiá,
áu in dráught,
} =á, intermediate.

ēa in hēat,
iē in chiēf,
ēi in decēive,
ēy in kēy,
æ in Cæsar,
ēo in pēople,
uay in quay,
uē in Portuguēse,
oē in Phoēbus,
} =ē, long.

ĕa in brĕad,
ai in said,
ĕi in hĕifer,
ĕo in lĕopard,
iĕ in friĕnd,
uĕ in guĕst,
ay in says,
iĕ=yĕ in aliĕn,
} =ĕ, short.

ɪe in dɪe,
uɪ in guɪde,
eɪ in heɪght,
uȳ in buȳ,
aɪ in aɪsle,
ȳe in rȳe,
oɪ=wɪ in choɪr,
eȳ in eȳe,
aȳ in baȳou, } —ɪ, long.

ie in duties,
uĭ in buĭld,
aĭ in certaĭn,
ei in foreign,
ia in carriage,
oi in tortoise,
uy=wi in colloquy, } —ĭ, short.

ow in knowledge, } —ŏ, short.

ōa in bōat,
ōw in blōw,
ōu in fōur,
ōe in fōe,
au in hautboy,
ew in sew,
eau in beau,
eō in yeōman,
wō in swōrd,
io=yo in imbroglio, } —ō, long.

ew in few,
ūe in hūe,
ūi in jūice,
eū in neūter,
iew in view,
eaū in beaūty,
ua in mantau-maker, } —ū, long.

oû in joûrney,
ĕa in ĕarth,
oa in cupboard,
uĕ in guĕrdon, } =û before r.

o͝e in sho͝e,
ao͝u in cao͝utchouc,
o͝u in gro͝up,
ew in grew,
u͝e in tru͝e,
u͝i in fru͝it,
eu͝ in rheu͝m,
wo͝ in two͝, } =u͝.

oŭ in toŭch,
o͝e in do͝es,
oi in porpoise,
io in cushion,
eo in dungeon,
ioŭ in capricioŭs,
eoŭ in farinaceoŭs,
ow in gallows, } =ŭ, short.

EXERCISES IN ORTHÖEPY

DIRECTIONS TO TEACHERS.

1. Require from five to ten words to be written on the board, without syllabication, mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and request the pupils to pronounce them.
2. Let those who pronounce them correctly, pass to the board and write the words, using the proper diacritical marks, and the mark of accent.

3. Re-write the words, without syllabication, the mark of accent, or diacritical marks, and require the pupils to re-pronounce them.

4. Make it a daily exercise, and give thorough drill.

A.

Aaron, (âr'un),
ạb dō'men,
ab hôr',
ăb'jeet,
ăb'sen tee',
ăb'so lute,
ạb sŏl'ụ to ry,
ạb sŏlve', or ạb ṣŏlve',
ạb sôrb', not ạb ṣorb',
ạb stē'mi oŭs,
ạb struse', not (strūs'),
ăb'straet ly,
ab sûrd',
ăe ạ dē'mi ạn,
ăe'çĕnt (*noun*),
ăe çĕnt' (*verb*)
ae'çess, or access',
ạe çĕs'sọ ry, or ăe'çes sọ ry,
ae eŏm'plĭçe,
ạe eŏst', not (kawst'),
ạe eọu'tre, not (cow'),
ạe erụe',
ăç'e tāte,
ăe'me,
ā'eọrn, not ā'eôrn,
a eous'ties, (kow'—not kōō),
ăe'quĭ ĕsçe',
ạ erŏss', not (a-krawst'),
ạ erŏs'tie, not (a kraws'tiç),
ăe'tọr, not āe'tôr,
ăd ạ măn tē'ạn,
ăd a măn'tĭne,
ăd ạp tā'tiọn,
ad drĕss',
ạd dūçe',
a dĕpt', not (ăd'ept),
ạd hē'sive, not (ṣive),
ăd'i pōse', or ăd'i pōse, not (poṣe),
Ad'i ron'dack,
ăd'juụet,
ăd'mi rạ ble,
ăd'mi rạl ty,
A dō'nis,
A'dri a, (ā'dre a),
Ad'ri at'ic,
ạ dŭlt', not ăd'ŭlt,
ad vance', not (vănce', nor văncе'),
ạd vĕnt'ŭre, not (ture),
ad'vĕrse, not (ăd vĕrse', nor ăd vûrse'),
ăd'ver tĭṣe, or ăd ver tĭṣe',
ạd vĕr'tĭṣe mĕnt, or ăd'ver-tĭṣe'mĕnt,
ad vĭçe',

Aē nē′id,
aē′rie, (ē′rў, or ā′rў),
ā′er ọ līte,
ā′er ọ nạut′,
Ȧf ghăn′is tăn′,
affluxion, (ạf flŭk′shụn),
aforesaid, (ạ fōr′sĕd),
åft,
åft′er,
again, (ạ gĕn′),
ạ gāpe′, or ạ gāpe′,
ăg′ate,
ā′ged, not (ājd), except in compound words.
ăg′grăn dīze,
ạg grăn′dīṣe mĕnt, or ăg′-grạn dīṣe′ ment,
a ghāst′,
ag′ĭle,
Agincourt, or (ā′zhan′koor′)
ạ grā′ri an,
ăg ri cŭlt′ụ rĭst, not (u ral ist)
ā hā′,
āid′-de-camp (–kŏng),
āil′ment, not (munt),
aīr,
aīsle (īl),
Aix-la-Chapelle, (ā k s l ā-shā′pel′),
Ajaccio, (ä yät′cho),
a kĭm′bo,
Al ạ bā′ma, or Al a bā′ma,
a lās′,
Al′ba ny, (awl′-ba-ny),
Al′be marle, (Eng.)
Al′be marle′, (U. S.)
ạl bī′no,
ạl būm′en,
ăl′ẹọ răn,
ăl′ẹōve,
ạl′der,
ạl′der man,
ạ lĕrt′,
Al ex ăn′drine,
ăl′ġe brā,
ăl′ġe brā ist, or ăl ġe brā′ist,
ā′li ās, or ăl′ī ās, not a lī′as,
ăl′ī bī,
alien, (āl′yen, not ā′li en),
ạl lē′giạnçe,
ăl′le go rĭst,
allegro, (al lā′grō),
al′lo path′ic,
ạl lŏp′ạ thĭst,
ạl lŏp′ạ thy,
ạl lūde′, not (lụd′),
ạl lў′
ăl′mā mā′ter,
ạl′ma năe,
ā′mond, (ä′mụnd),
ạl′mōst,
älmz, (ämz, not ālmz nor ămz),
ạ lŏft′,
ạl păc′à, not (ăl ä păk′á),
alpine, (ăl′pĭn, or –pīn),
ạl′sō, not ăl′sō,
Altai, (äl′tī′),

ăl'ter ēāte,
ăl ter ēā'tiọn, not (ạl),
ȧl tĕr'nāte, (*noun* or *adj.*, not ạl),
ăl'ter nāte, or ạl tĕr'nāte, (*verb*),
ạl tĕr'nạ tĭve, not (ạl),
ạl thōugh',
ạ lū'mi nūm, not (ạ lụ'),
ăl' ve ọ lạr,
ăl've ọ lāte,
ạl'wāys,
ăm,
ạ măn'ū ĕn'sĭs,
ăm'ạ rănth,
ăm'ạ teụr', (ăm'ạ tụr'),
ăm'ạ tĭve,
ăm'ạu rō'sĭs,
Am'ạ zon,
ăm'ber grĭs,
ambrosia, (ạm brō'zhe ȧ, or ạm brō'zhȧ),
ameliorate, (ạ mēl'yọ rāte),
ạ mē'na ble, not (ạ mĕn'),
Amherst, (ȧm'erst),
amour, (ạ mọr'),
Am'ster dam',
ăn'çĕs tọr,
ạn çĕs'trạl,
anchor, (ăng'kụr),
ạn chō'vy,
ăn'cient, not (ăn'shent),
ănd,
An'des, (an'dĭs),
andiron, (ănd'ī ụrn),
anew, (ạ nū')
angel, (ān'ġel, not ān'jl, nor ăn'jŭl),
ăṇ'ġer,
angular, (ăng'gu lạr),
ăn'ī lĭne,
ăn'i mad vĕrt',
ăn'i măl'eūle,
ăn'i mŭs,
ạn nĭ'hi lāte, not (ạn nĭ'lāte),
ạn nŭn'ci āte, (shĭ āt),
ạn oth'er, not (ạ nŭth')
ăn'swer, (ăn'ser)
ȧnt,
ănt ăre'tie,
ăn te pe nŭlt',
ăn tē'ri or,
ăn'thrạ çĭte,
ăn'tĭ,
An tiē'tam,
Antigua, (ăn tē'gă),
Antilles, (ăn teel', or ŏn teel'),
ăn tĭp'a thy,
ăn'ti pōdeṣ, or ạn tĭp'ọ dēṣ,
ăn'tĭ qua ry,
an tĭque', (an teek'),
ȧnt'lī on,
aṇx ī'e ty, (ạng zī'e tў)
anxious, (ăngk'shụs),
any, (ĕn'nў),
ā'pĕx, not (ăp'ex),
ăph rọ dī'te,
ăp'i çēṣ,

ą pŏd'ǫ sĭs,
ăp'ǫ lŏgue, (-lŏg),
ą pŏs'tle, (a pŏs'sl),
ăp ǫ thē'ǫ sĭs, not ăp ǫ the-ō'sĭs,
Ap'pa lā'chi an,
ăp'pą rā'tụs, or ăp pą rā'tụs,
ąp pâr'ent, not (-pār'-)
ap prāiṣ'er,
appreciation, (ąp prē she ā'-shụn),
ăp'prǫ bā'tĭve,
ā'pri cŏt, not ăp'ri cŏt,
apron, (ā'pụrn, or ā'prụn),
ăp'ti tūde, not (-tụd),
aqueduct, (ăk'we dŭkt),
aquiline, (ăk'we lĭn, or -lĭn),
Ar'ąb, not (ā'răb),
Ar'ą bĭe, not (ā rā'bĭe),
ăr'ą ble,
ăreh ăn'ġel,
är'ehi tĕet,
aretie, (ärk'tik, not är'tik),
ärd'ụ oŭs, not (är'doŭs),
are, (är, not âr),
ā're ȧ, not ą rē'ȧ,
är'gąnd,
är'ġen tĭne,
A ri ăd'ne,
ăr'id,
A rĭ'on,
ą rĭs'tǫ erăt, or ăr'is tǫ erăt,
Ar kăn'sąs,
är mā'dȧ,
är'mis tĭçe,
är mō'ri al,
ą rō'mȧ,
ą rō'mą tĭze,
arquebuse, (är'kwe bŭs, not būs),
ąr rēar'; *pl.*, ąr rēarş',
ăr'ro gant,
ăr'rōw,
är'sė nĭe, (*noun*)
Ar'te mĭs,
ar tē'şian, (-zhan),
är'ti şan,
är tĭf'i çer,
ăs çĕnd'
Asia, (ā'she ȧ, not ā'zhȧ nor ā'zhe ȧ),
Asiatie, (ā she ăt'ic, not zhe),
ȧsk,
ȧsp,
as păr'a gŭs,
ăsp'en,
as pĭr'ąnt,
ăs'sĕts, not (ȧs sĕts'),
associate, (ąs sō'she āt, not ąs sō'shāt),
assure, (ą shụr', not shūr'),
asthma, (ăst'mȧ, ăs'mȧ, or ăz'mȧ),
ąs trŏg'rą phy,
ăs trǫ lŏġ'ie,
ăs trǫ nŏm'ie,
ăth e nē'ụm,
ăth'lete,

attaché, (ăt ta shā'),
at tăck'ed,
Aubert, (ō'bā),
au̱c'tion,
au̱ dā'cious, not (-dăsh'us),
Au ġē'au̱n,
äunt, not (ănt),
au̱ rē'o̱ lȧ, not (au̱ re ō'lȧ),
au̱'rĭst,
au̱ rō'rȧ,
Au rō'rȧ Bō re ā'lis,
au̱s eu̱l tā'tion,
auxiliary, (au̱wg zĭl'yȧ re),
ăv'a lănçhe',
ȧ vau̱nt',
ăv'e nūe,
au̱w'fŭl, not (au̱w'fl),
au̱wk'wȧrd, not (au̱wk'au̱rd),
ăx'i om,
axle, (ăk'sl),
āye, (ā, always),
ăz'ōte, or ȧ zōte',
azure, (ā'zhu̱r, or ăzh'u̱r),

B.

bă̈de,
Bä den, or Bäd en,
badinage, (băd'in ăzh,)
Bäg dăd', or Bäg' dăd,
Bäl kän',
bälm, (bäm, not băm),
Băl mŏr' al,
bal lōōn',
bȧl' sam,
Balzac, (bäl'zăk),
bȧ nä' nȧ,
banquet, (băng' kwĕt),
Bȧ răb' bȧs, not bär' ȧ bȧs,
bär bā' ri an,
bär' ba roŭs,
bär' be eūe,
barouçhe, (bȧro̱sh', not ro̱ch)
bär' rel, not (rĭl),
bȧ sȧlt', not (zȧlt'),
bas bleu, (bä blōō'),
bȧ shȧw',
bă̤' i lĭsk,
bás' ket,
báss, (a fish)
Bas tĭle', (bas teel', or bas'-teel).
bäth, not (băth),
bäthș,
baton, (bä tŏng'),
Bät'o̱n Rouge, (roozh),
bayou, (bī' ōō)
ba zäar'
Beatrice Cenci, (bā ă trē' chā chĕn' chē),
beau' fet, (bō' fet),
be eȧuṣe, not (be eŏz'),
bedizen, (be dī' zn or be-dĭ'zn).
Be ĕl' ze bŭb, (not bĕl' ze-bŭb),

bĕd′ stĕad, (stĕd not stĭd)
been, (bĭn),
Beethoven, (bā′ tō ven),
be gŏne, not (gawn),
be hälf′, not (hăf),
bē′ he mŏth.
Bel fäst′, (Ireland),
Bel′ fast, (Maine)
bellows, (bĕl′ lus)
be nēath′, or be nēath′,
Ben gąl′
bĕn′ i şon (şn)
be quēath′ not (be quēth),
Béranger, (bā rŏng′ zhā′),
Bĕr′lĭn, (Ger. Bĕr leen′),
bestial, (bĕst′ yal),
bestrew, (be strų, or trō)
be trŏth′, not (trōth′),
be trŏth′ al, not (trōth),
be trŏth′ ment, not (trōth),
bĕv′el, not (bĕv′ l),
bē′zōar,
bĭb li ŏg′ rą phy,
bi ĕn′ ni ăl,
bi fur′ ēāte,
bi fur′ēāt ed, not (id nor ud),
Bingen, (bĭng′ en, not bĭn′-gen),
bi nō′ mi ąl, not (bi),
bi ŏg′ rą phy, not (bi),
bi ŏl′ o ġy,
bĭs′ cuit, (bĭs′ kit),
biş′ mųth,
Bĭs′ märk, not (bĭz),
bĭ tū′ mĕn, not (bĭt′ ū men),
blăck′ guärd, (blăg′ gärd),
blănch,
blăs′ phe moŭs, not (blăs-phē′ moŭs),
blăst,
blä′ tąnt, not (blä),
blēat, (blēt),
blĕss′ ĕd,
blīthe,
Blumenthal, (blų′men täl),
blūe,
bob bin ĕt′, or bŏb′ bin ĕt′,
Boecaccio, (bo kät′ cho),
bōld′ ĕst, not (ist nor ŭst),
bo lōgn′ a, (bo lōn′ yą),
bŏm bärd′, (verb),
bŏm′ bard, (noun),
bŏm băst′, (verb),
bŏm′ băst, (noun),
Boileau, (bwä′ lō′),
Boleyn, (bŏŏl′ in),
Bolingbroke(bŏl′ ing brŏŏk),
bŏm bą zĭne′, not (bŏm),
bọm bŷç′i noŭs,
Bonnat, (bŭn′ na),
bŏn′ net,
bōōth, not (bōōth),
bō′ rax,
Borghese, (bôr gā′ zā),
bọ′ şom,
bọu′ doir, (bōō′ dwôr),
Bouguereau, (bọ′ ġer′ ō′),
Boulanger, (bọ′ lŏng′ zhā′),

bọu' le värd', (bōō' le vär')
bọu quet', (bōō kā' or bōō'-kā),
bourn, or bourne, (bōrn),
bowsprit, (bō' sprit not bow),
Brä min, not (brā),
brånch,
bránd,
bráss,
brạ vā' dō, or (brạ vä' dō),
brā' vo, (noun),
brä' vo, (interj.),
Brajos, (brä' zos or brä'-soss),
breeches, (brĭch' es),
breeching, (brĭch' ing),
brĕth' ren, not (brĕth er ĕn),
breviary (brēv'yạ re, or brē'-vi a re),
brew, (brụ, not breū),
brewer, (brụ' er),
brĭg' and, not (bri gănd')
brĭ'gan tĭne not (tĭn nor tēn),
bristle, (brĭs' sl),
brō' gạn, or (brō găn'),
brō' mĭne, not (mĭn),
brō' mĭde, not (mĭd),
brŏụ'-ehi al,
brŏu ehĭ' tis,
brŏth,
brŏth' el,
brougham, (brōō ạm),
brüiṣe,
brụit, (brụt),
Bụd' dhå, (bōōd' då),
Buenos Ayres, (bo' nus ā'-riz),
buọy, (bwŏy or bwôy),
Bûr' gụn dy,
bụr lĕsque',
büsh' el, not büsh' l),
busines, (bĭz' nes)
By zăn' tĭne, or bỹz' an tĭne,

C.

ea băl',
eăb' a ret,
cabriolet, (kă' brē ō lā'),
cachet, (kă'shā),
Cadi, (kā'dĭ),
cafe', *Fr.*, (kă' fā),
Cairo, (kĭ'rō), *Egypt;* (kā'rō), *U. S.*
caisson, (kā'sŏn),
ea jŏl'er y,
eạ lăsh', not (-lāsh'),
eạl çĭn'ạ ble,
eạl çĭne', or eăl'çĭne,
eạl'drọn,
eälf, (căf, not căf),
eăl'i perṣ, (-perz),
eä'liph, not (eā-),
eăl is thĕn'ies,
eạlk, (kawk, not kawlk),
eạl lĭg'rạ phy,

Cąl lī'ǫ pe,
ealm,
eā'lyx, or eăl'yx,
ea mĕl'o pärd, or eăm'el o-pärd,
eăm'e o,
eăm'e rå,
ea năille', (kā năl'),
ea năl',
ea nā'ry,
eăn'çel, not (eăn'sl),
eăn'dĭed, (-did),
eą nine', not (eā'nine),
canon, (kăn'yun), eăn yŏn', or eån'yon,
eăn't,
Can ton', (*Chinq*),
Can'ton, (*U. S.*),
caoutchouc, (kōō'chōōk),
eăp a pie',
eăp'il la ry, or eą pĭl'la ry,
eăp'i tol,
ea prĭçe', (ka prees'),
ea prĭ'cious,
eăpt'ūre, (kăpt'yur),
eăp' ū çhĭn',
eär' a mĕl,
eär' bine,
earbonaceous, (kär bǫ nā'-shus),
eâre,
eā' ret,
Căr ĭb bē' an,
eär' i cą tūre, not (eą ture nor eą chur),
eär' mine,
carte blançhe', (kärt blănsh),
carte' de visite', (kärt' de vē-zēt'),
Căr thą ġĭn' i ąn,
eär' tridge, not (kăt),
eāse' ment, not (mŭnt),
eåsh,
eās' si mēre, not (kăz),
eas sĭ' no,
eåst,
eåste,
castle, (kăs' l, not kăs' tl),
eaş'u al ty, not (cąus'al ty),
eăt'a lŏgue,
eătch, not (kĕtch),
Cąu eā'sian,
Cąu'ea sus,
eąu li flow'er,
eāy ĕnne', (kā ĕn'),
Çĕç' il, (ses'),
çe lĭb'a çy, or çĕl'i ba çy,
çĕl'lar, not (sŭl'ler),
çel'lu lar, (çĕl'yų lar),
çe mĕnt', *verb*,
çĕm'ent, or çe mĕnt', *noun*,
çĕm'e tĕr'y, not (çĕm'e try),
çĕn trĭf'u gal,
çĕn trĭp'e tal,
çēre'ments,
Çē'rēş,
çēr'tain,

Ceylon, (see'lon or si lōn'),
ça grĭn', or (grēn),
ehal çĕd'o ny, or ehăl'çedo ny,
Chal dē'an,
chăl'içe, or (eăl'içe),
chalk,
Cham, (kam),
çhamois, (shăm'my, or shamoi'),
chânçe,
chăn'çel,
chân'çel lor,
chăn' çer y, not (chăn nor chan'),
çhăn de liēr',
chând'ler,
chânt,
chănt'i cleer,
ehā'ŏs, not (ŭs),
çhâpeau, (shâ'pō),
çhăp'er ōn,
ça rāde',
Charlemagne,(shar'le mān'),
chār'-wom an,
chār'y,
chās'ten, (chā'sn),
chăs'tiṣe mĕnt, not (chăstiz'),
çhe mĭṣe',
che ru'bie,
chestnut, (chĕs'nut),
chew, (choō),
Chicago, (she kaw'go),
çhi eā'ner y, (she),
chĭld'ren,
ehĭ mē'rà,
Chĭ nēṣe',
ehĭ rŏp'o dĭst,
chĭṣ'el,
çhĭv'al roŭs,
çhĭv'al ry,
ehlō'rĭde, not (rĭd),
ehlō'rĭne,
chŏe'o late,
ehŏl'er ĭe,
Chopin,(shò păng', not chō'pin),
ehŏr'is ter, not (ehō'),
ehō'rus,
christen, (krĭs'n),
christening, (krĭs'n ĭng),
Christiania, (kris ti ă'ne ă),
Christianity, (krĭst yăn' ety or krĭs te ăn'e ty),
Christmas, (krĭs'mas),
çĭe a trĭçe, not (trĭçe),
çi' ce rō ne, (chē che rō'ne or sĭs e rō'ne),
chooṣe, (chuz, not chūz),
Çin'çin nä'ti, not (năt'ta),
çĭr'çe,
çir eū'ĭ toŭs,
çĭr eum seribē',
çit'a dĕl, not (dŭl),
çĭt'rate, not (çi'trate),
çĭv'el, not (l nor ul),
elăn dĕs'tĭne, not (elan'),

elăp'bōard, (klāb'bōrd),
elăr'i ou,
elăsh,
elăsp,
elăss,
elăs'sĭe,
elăs'si fy,
elĕan'ly, (klĕn'lў), *adj.*,
elēan'ly, (klēn'lў), *adv.*,
elĕm'a tĭs,
elĕm'en çy,
Cle o pā'tra,
elērk, (klärk, *Eng.*),
elew, (klū, not klų),
elïque, (kleek),
elŏth,
eō ăd'ju tant,
eō'ad jū'tor,
eŏch'i nēal, not (kōch'),
eō'eōa, (kō'kō),
eō ex ĭst',
eŏf'fee,
eŏf'fin,
cognac, (kōn'yae),
eŏg'ni zançe, (kŏg'nĭ zans or kŏn'ĭ zans),
eŏg nō'men,
eŏl'an der,
Coleridge, (kōl'rĭj),
eŏl i sē'um,
eol lā'tion,
eolonel, (kûr'nel),
Col o rä'do,
eŏl'um ba ry,
eŏl'umn, (um not yųm nor yūm),
eŏm'bat ant,
eome'ly (kŭm', not kōm'),
eŏm măt'd',
eŏm man dănt',
eom'ment,
com mĭş'er āte,
eŏm'mu nĭşm,
eŏm'mu nĭst,
eŏm'pa ra ble,
eom pā' tri ot, not (păt'),
eom peer',
eŏm'pĕn sate, or eom pĕn'sāte,
eŏm'plāi şănçe',
eŏm'plĕx, not (eom plĕx'),
eŏm'pro mişe,
comptroller, (kon trōl'er),
eŏm'rāde, or (cum'),
eŏn'eāve,
eoŋeh, (kongk),
eon çlse',
eon elūde',
eŏŋ'eord, (eŏng'),
Concord, (konk'urd),
eoŋ'eourse,
eŏn'erete, *noun or adj.*
eŏn erete', *verb*,
eon dō'lençe,
eŏn'duit, (eŏn'dit or eŭn'dit),
eŏn'fi dănt',
eŏn'fis eāte, or (fis'),

con'flu ent,
con ġē'ni al, or con ġēn'ial,
con ġē'ni ăl' i ty,
Cŏn'gō, (kŏng'gō),
con' gre gate, or (con'),
Cŏn'gress, (kŏng'),
Con grĕs'sion al,
con jūre', (to implore earnestly),
con'jure, (to enchant),
con nois seur', (nis sûr'),
con' quer, (cŏng'ker),
con' sci ĕn'tioŭs, (she),
con'ser vā'tor, or con'servā'tor, not (scr'),
con sĭd'er a ble,
con spĭr'a cy,
con'strue,
con sūme', not (sume),
con sŭm'mate, *adj.*,
con tour', (tōōr'),
con'tra ry,
con'trast, *noun*,
con trast', *verb*,
con trĭb'ute,
con'tro vĕrt,
con'tu me ly,
con'ver sant,
con'vĕrse, *noun*,
con'verse ly,
con'vex,
con voy', *verb*,
con'voy, *noun*,
cŏr'al, not (cō'),
côr'di al, or côrd'ial, (-yal),
côr di al'i ty, or côrd iăl'i-ty, (-yal),
côr'net,
cŏrps, (kōr; *pl.*, kōrz),
côrpse,
cŏr'ri dōr,
côr'tege, (tāzh),
cŏst,
cos tūme', or cŏs'tūme,
cō'te riē',
coup d'e'-tat', (ko da'tä'),
coupé, (koo pā'),
cou'pon, (kōō'pŏng),
cou'ri er, (kōō', not kŭr'),
coûrt'e oŭs, (kûrt'e us),
cōurt'ier, (kōrt'yer),
Cŏv'en try,
cov'er lĕt, not (lĭd),
cov'et oŭs, not (cov'e chŭs),
cow'ard ĭçe, not (ĭce),
craft'y,
crăn'ber ry, not (crăm'),
crēat'ure, (krēt'yur),
crē'dençe,
creek, not (krĭk),
crē'na ted,
crew, (krų),
Crĭ mē'a,
cri tique,' (krĭ teek'),
Crŏm'well, or (Crum'well),
crŏss,
crude,
cru'el, not (il nor ul),

eū′eŭm ber,
euï răss′, (kwe răs′),
euï ras siēr′,
euï şĭne′,
eū′li na ry,
eū′po lå, not (eū′pa lō),
eûr′so ry,
eur tāil′,
ç̣y lĭn′drie,

D.

da guĕrre′o tўpe, (da gĕr′o-tўp),
däh′lia, (däl′yå or dāl′yå),
dăm′ning, not (dăm′ing),
dånçe,
dăn′de lĭ on, not (dăn′de lĭn),
Dā′nish, not Dăn′ish,
Darien, Isthmus of (dā re-ĕn′),
dạub, not (dŏb),
däunt,
deaf, (dĕf or dēf),
dĕb′au çhee′, (deb′o shē′),
dc bĕnt′ure, (de bĕnt′ yur),
dé bris, (dā brē′),
dé but, (dā bū′ or dā bụ′),
débutant, (dā′bu tŏng′),
débutante, (dā′bu tŏnt′),
dĕe′ade, not (ād̆e),
de eā′dençe,
de′çent, not (sŭnt),
de çĭ′sĭve, not (zĭv),
de clăr′a tive,
de clâre′,
dĕe li nā′tion,
de clĭ′voŭs,
de eō′roŭs, or dĕe′o roŭs,
de erĕp′it, not (id),
de dĕ′eo roŭs,
de dūçe′, not (dụs′),
de făl′eāte,
dē făl eā′tion,
dĕf′i çĭt, not de fĭ′çit,
de file′, or dē′file, *noun*,
de fĭn′i tĭve,
Delhi, or Dehli, (del′lee, *Hindostan*),
Dĕl′hĭ, (*U. S.*),
de lĭų′quent, (de lĭųk′went),
de lūde′, not (lụd′),
de lū′ sion, not (lụ′),
de mând′,
de mĭşe′,
dĕm o nĭ′ ae al,
de mŏn′ stra ble,
de mŏn′ strate, or dĕm′on-strate,
dĕm′on strā′tion,
de mŏn′stra tĭve,
dĕm′os thĕn′ie,
de nọue′ ment, (de′ nōō′-mŏng),
de nŭn′ci ate, (-shĭ āt),
dĕp′o şi′tion,
de pōt′, (de pō′ or dē′po),
dĕp ri vā′tion,

Dĕr'by, or (dar'bĭ),
dĕr'e lĭ€t,
de rĭ'sĭve, not (ṣiv),
deshabille, (dĕs å bĭl'),
de sĭgn', (sĭn' or zĭn'),
dĕs'ig nāte, not (dĕz),
de sĭst',
Des Moines, (de moin),
dĕs'per ā'dō,
dĕs'pi €a ble,
deṣ ṣĕrt',
dĕs'tĭne, not (tĭne),
dĕs'ŭe tūde, (-we),
dĕs'ul to ry,
de tāil', *verb*,
dē'tāil or de tāil', *noun*,
détour, (dā tu̱r'),
dĕv as tā'tion,
devoir, (dev v̊ôr'),
dew, (dū, not du̱),
dĭ ær'e sis, (ĕr'),
dĭ'a lŏgue,
dĭ'a mond, or (dĭ'mund),
Dĭ ā'nå, or Dĭ ăn'å,
dĭ ăs' to le,
dĭ'a trĭbe,
dĭ dăe'tie,
dĭ'et a ry,
dĭf fū'sive, not (ṣĭv),
dĭ ġĕst',
di grĕs'sion, (-grĕsh'un),
dĭ lāte', or dĭ lāte',
dĭ lĕm'må, or dĭ lĕm'må,
diligence, (dĕ'le zhŏngs),
dĭ lūte', not (lu̱),
dĭ'o çēse,
dĭph thē'ri å,
dĭph'thŏng, (dĭp' or dĭf'),
dĭ plo'ma, not dĭ),
dĭp lo mat'ie, not (dĭ),
di plō'ma tĭst, not (dĭ),
dĭ rĕet',
di rĕet'ly, not (dĭ),
*diṣ ärm', not (dis),
diṣ ås'ter, not (dis),
diṣ çērn', (diz zērn'),
dĭs'çi plĭne, not (dis çĭp'lin),
dis ełōṣ ūre, (zhur),
dĭs crĕp'an çy,
dis erĕ' tion,
diṣ dāin', not (dis),
diṣ €aṣe',
dis frăn'chiṣe, not (chĭz),
dis guĭṣe',
dĭs'ha bĭlle', (dĭs'a bĭl'),
dĭṣ heir',
dishevelled, (dĭ shĕv'ld),
diṣ hŏn'est,
dis in'ter est ed,
dis juṇe'tive, (juṇk),
dĭṣ'mal,
diṣ ōwn', not (dis),
dĭs pos sĕss',
dĭs'pu ta ble,

*The words in dis having the macroned s (ṣ) are the only ones so marked in Webster.

dĭs'pu tănt, not dis pū'tant,
Disraeli, (diz rā'le or ree'le),
dis sĕm'ble, not (diz zĕm'ble),
dĭs sō'ci āte, (shē at),
dĭs'so lute, not (lụt),
dĭş şŏlve', not (dis),
dĭs syl lab'ie, not (dis sŷl'la bic),
dĭs sŷl'la ble, or dĭs'sŷl la ble,
dis'tich, (dĭs'tik),
dis tĭŋ'guish, (ting gwish),
dis trĭb'ūte,
dĭs'triet, not (dees'trik),
dĭ văn',
dĭ vĕrge',
dĭ'verse, *adj.*,
dĭ vĕrse', *verb*,
dĭ'verse ly,
dĭ vĕrt', not (dĭ),
dŏ'çĭle, not (dō'sĭl nor dō'sil),
dŏe'ū mĕnt,
does, not (dûz),
dŏg, not (dạug nor dŭg),
dŏg'mȧ,

dolce, (dŏl'chā),
dō'lor,
dŏl'or oŭs,
dŏm'i çĭle,
dŏm'i nĭe, not (dō'),
dō'nāte,
dŏn'a tĭve, not do nā'tive,
dŏŋ'key, not (dŭng'ke),
Dŏr'ic, not (dō'),
dost, (dŭst, not dōst),
doth, (dŭth, not dōth),
drȧft,
drā'mȧ, or drā'mȧ,
drȧught, (drȧft),
Dreş'den, or Dres'den,
drŏll'er y,
drŏss,
drought, (drout),
Drụ'id,
dū'bi oŭs,
dŭe'at,
dŭe'tile, not (tĭle),
dŷs'en tĕr'y,
dys pĕp'sy,
Dubuque, (du bōōk'),
Dulcigno, (dool cheen'yo),

E.

ēast'wạrd, not (ēast'ạrd),
e clāt', (e klā'),
ĕe o nŏm'ie, or ē eo nŏm'ie,
E'den, (dn),
ĕd'ū eāte, (ĕd'yụ kāt),
e'en, (ēn),
ê'er, (âr),

ĕf'fort, (furt),
ĕf frȯnt'er y, not (frŏnt'),
ĕg'lan tine, (tĭn, or tīn),
ē'go tĭşm,
e grē'ġioŭs, (jus),
h, (ā),
ĕl e phăn'tĭne, not (tĭn),

e lĕv'en, (e lĕv'n),
ĕl'i ġi ble, not (lĭġ'),
élite, (ā leet'),
E lĭz' a bĕth an,
ĕlm,
ĕl o eu'tion, not (ĕl ē),
ĕl'o quĕnçe, not (kwŭnçe),
e lū'çi dāte, not (lụ'),
elysĭan, (e lĭz'e an),
e mā'ci āte, (shi),
em bälm', not (bām'),
em băr'rass,
em bŏss,
em brā'şure, (zhụr),
ĕm en dā'tion, not (ē mĕn),
e mŏl'lient, (yent),
em pĭr'ie, or ēm'pi rie,
employé, (ĕm' ploy āe', or ŏng'plwạ yā'),
Em'prĕss, not (prĭss),
en chânt',
en eōre', (ŏng kōr'),
en çŷ'elo pĕd'ie,
en çŷ'elo pē'dist,
e nĕr'vāte,
en frăn'chişe, not (chĭz),
en'ġĭne, not (jin),
English, (ĭng'glish),
en grōss',
en hânçe',
e nĭg'mà,
ē nĭg măt'ie,
ennui, (ŏng nwē'),
en quĭ'ry,
en thū'şi ăşm, not (thụ'),
en trânce', *verb*,
entrée, (ŏng trā'),
e nŭn'ci ate, (shĭ āt),
en vĕl'op, *verb*,
ĕn' vel ōpe, (or en vĕl' op), *noun*,
en'vĭ ronş, or ĕn'vi rŏnş,
ep'ạu lĕt,
ĕp'i eū're an, or ĕp'i eū rē'an,
e pĭs'tle, (e pĭs'l),
ĕp'i tăph, (tăf),
e pĭt'o me,
ĕp'oeh, not ē'pŏeh,
ē'qua ble,
ē qua tō'ri al,
ē'qui nŏx, not (ĕk'),
ĕq'ui paġe, (ĕk'wĭ pej),
ē'qui poişe,
ĕq'ui ta ble, (wĭ),
ĕq'ui vōke, (wĭ),
ē'rà,
êre, (âr),
Erie, (ē'ree),
ĕrr,
ĕr' rănd, not (ăr' ŭnd nor ăr'ant),
ĕr'ụ dīte,
ĕr ụ dĭ'tĭon,
ĕr y sĭp'e las,
ĕs ea pāde',
ĕs'eri toire', (ĕs'kri twôr'),
ĕs'pi on aġe', (ĕs'pe on āj' or ĕs'pe on ăzh'),

ĕs′pla nāde′,
ĕs′sāy ĭst, or es sāy′ist,
étagère, (ĕt a zhâr′),
eū phŏn′ie,
Eū ro pē′an, not Eū rō′pean,
ĕv an ġĕl′i eal, or (ē van),
ē′ven, (ē′vn),
evening, (ē′vn ĭng not ĕv′ning),
ĕv′er y, not (ĕv′re);
ĕv′i dĕnt, not (dŭnt),
ē′vil, (ē′vl),
ewe, (yų),
eẋ ăct′,
eẋ ăġ′ġer āte,
eẋ ąl tā′tion,
eẋ ăm′ine,
eẋ ăm′ple,
eẋ ăs′per āte,
ex çişe′, *noun* and *verb*,
ĕx′ere tĭve, or ex erē′tĭve,
ex erų′ci āte, (she),
ex eûr′sion,
eẋ ĕe′ū tĭve,
eẋ ĕe′ū tor,
eẋ ĕe′ū trĭx,
eẋ′em pla ry, (ĕgz′em pler ў),
eẋ ĕr′tion,
eẋ hāle′,
eẋ hąust′, not (eẋ ąust′),
eẋ hąus′tion,
eẋ hĭb′it, not (eẋ ĭb′it),
eẋ′hi bĭ′tion,
eẋ hil′a rāte,
eẋ hŏrt′, (egs),
ĕx′họr tā′tion, (eks),
eẋ hôrt′er,
ĕx′i gĕn çy, not ex ĭġ′en çy,
ĕx′ile. *noun* and *verb*,
eẋ ile′, *adj.*,
eẋ ĭst′,
ĕx′it,
eẋ ŏn′er āte,
ĕx′o ra ble,
eẋ ôr′ bi tant, not (eẋ or′bant),
eẋ ôr′di ŭm,
eẋ ŏt′ie,
ex pē′ri ençe,
ĕx′pert, or ex pĕrt′, *noun*,
ĕx′ple tĭve,
ĕx′pli ea ble, not (ex plie′),
ex ploit′, *noun* and *verb*,
ex pō′nent, not (nŭnt),
expose′, (ĕks pō zā′),
ĕx′quiş ite, (ĕks′kwĭ zit),
ĕx′tant,
ex tĕm′po re,
ex tĭų′guish, (eks tĭng′guĭsh),
ĕx′tir pate, or ex tĭr′pāte,
ex tŏl′,
ĕx′trà,
ex traôr′di na ry, or ĕx′tra ôr′dĭ na ry,
eẋ ū′ber ant,
eẋ ŭlt′,
eyry, (âr′e),

F.

façade, (fa sād′, or fa sād′),
fā′cial, (shal),
făç′ĭle,
făe-sĭm′i le,
făe′to ry,
făil′ūre, (fāl yur),
faul′chion, (chun),
faul′eon, (faw′kn, not făl′kn),
fa mil ĭăr′i ty, (-yăr′ĭ tў),
fa rĭ′nā, or fa rĭ′nạ,
fâst,
fạu′çet,
fā′vor ĭte, not (ıte),
fe′brĭle, or (fēb′),
Fēb′rụ a ry,
fēm′i nĭne, not (nīne),
fēm′o ral,
feoff, (fēf),
fēr′tile, not (tīl),
fēr′ule, (fēr′ril or fēr′rụl),
fête, (fāt),
fĭ dĕl′i ty,
fĭg′ūre, (fĭg′yụr),
fĭl′ial, (fĭl′yal, not fĭl′i al),
fĭlm, not (fĭl′ŭm),
fĭ nā′le,
fĭ nănçe′, not (fĭ′nançe),
fĭn′an çiēr′,
fĭ nēsse′
fĭ′nis,
fīrst, not (fust),
flăe′çid, (flăk′sid),
flăġ′eo lēt′, (flăj′o lēt′),
flăm′beau, (bo),
flâsk,
flăt′i ron, (i urn),
flâunt,
flew, (flū, not flụ),
flō′ral,
flŏr′in, not flō′rĭn,
flō′rĭst, not flŏr′ist,
flŏss,
flūe, not (flụ),
fôr,
for bāde′,
fōre′fā ther, not (fōr fā′ther),
fōre′head, (fŏr′ed),
fōr′est,
fōr′ġer,
for ġēt′, not (ġĭt′),
fôr′mi da ble, not (for mĭd′),
fôrt′night,
fôr′tress,
fôrt′ūne, (fôrt′yụn),
fōs′ter,
frā′eas,
frăg′men ta ry, not (frăg-mĕnt′),
Frânçe, (frânss),
frăn′chĭṣe,
franḳ ĭn′çense, or franḳ′in-çense,
frā′ter nīze, or fra tēr′nīze,
frăt′ri çīde,
free mā′son, (mā′sn),
frē′quĕnt, *adj.*,

fre quĕnt′, *verb*,
frŏm,
frȯnt,
frŏnt′al,
frŏnt′ier,
frȯst,
frȯth,
fruit.

fûr′nĭ tūre, (nĭt yur, not ni-chōōr),
fū′ri oŭs,
fū′şĭl,
fŭs′tian, (fŭst′yan),
fū′tĭle, not (tĭl),
fūt′ūre. (fūt′yur),

G.

'gainst, (gĕnst),
găl′lant, *adj.*,
gal lănt′, *noun* or *verb*,
Gal′lĭ po lĭs′, *Ohio*,
găl′lows, (lŭs),
gal′some,
gam bŏge′, or gam bōge′,
gamin, (ga măng′),
găn′gli on (găng′gli on),
gan′grene,
gāol, (jāl),
gāpe, *in Eng. pron.* gāp,
gär den, (gär′dn),
Garibaldi, (gă rē băl′di),
gär′ ru lous,
găs,
găş′e oŭs, not (găs′),
gaş ŏm′ e ter, not (mē′ter),
gȧsp,
găth′er, not (gĕth),
gāunt, (gānt),
gäunt′let, not (gaunt′),
gendarme, (zhŏng därm′).
gĕn′er al ly, not (gĕn′rŭl ly),
ġē′ni al,
ġē′nius, (jēn′yus), *mental power*,
ġē′nĭ ŭs, *a spirit*,
Genoa, (jĕn′o ȧ, not (je nō′a),
gĕn′ū ĭne, not (ĭne),
ge ŏg′ra phy, not (jŏg′ra fe),
Gēr′trude, not trūde,
ġĕr′und, not ġē′rund,
ġē′sture, (ġĕst′yŭr),
ġĕt, not (gĭt),
Ghent, (ġent),
ghoul, (gōōl),
ġĭb′ber ish, not (jĭb),
ġĭb′bet, not (ġĭb′).
ġĭb′boŭs, not (ġĭb′),
Gil Blas, (ġhēl blȧss),
ġi răffé, not (ġī),
glā′çier, (glā′seer or glă′zĭ er),
glăd′i a′tor,
glā cial, (shal or she al),
glȧnce,
glȧss,
glĭs ten, (glĭs′n),
glō′ry,
glŏss′y.

Gloucester, (glos'ter),
glўç'er ĭne,
Gŏd, not (gạud),
gŏn'do la, not gon dō' la,
gŏne, not (gạun),
gooşe'berry,
gôr'geoŭs, (gôr'jŭs, not ġŏr'j eus),
Gŏs'pel,
gōurd, (gōrd),
gov'ern ment, not (gov'erment),
gov'ern or,
grăd'ū ate, not (grăjūate),
gramme, (grăm),
grăn'a ry,
grånt,
gråsp,
gråss,
grā'tis,
grēase, *noun*,
grēaşe, or grēase, *verb*,
grēaş'y,
griev'oŭs, not (grēv'i ŭs),
grĭ māçe',
gri măl'kin, not (mạul),
grĭm'y, not (grĭm'y),
groat, (grạut),
grōss,
guă'no, (gwă'),
guär'di an,
Guatemala, (gaw'te må la or ġwă tē mă'lă),
gū'ber na tō'ri al, not (gŭb),
guĭl'lo tĭne, (gĭl'lo teen),
gum-ăr'a bic, not gum a rā'bic),
gŭmş, not (gōōmz).
ġŭp'sum, (jŭp'),
ġўve, (jĭv),

H.

hạl'berd, (hŏl'),
hăl'ç̣y on, (se or she),
hälf, not (hălf),
hạl'i but, (hŏl'),
hälve, not (hälfe),
hănd'ker chief, (hăŋk'er-chĭf; *pl.*, chĭfs),
hănd'sŏme,
hăr'ass,
hâre,
har mŏn'i ca,
här'vest-hōme,
hăş,
häunch,
häunt,
Hawaii, (hä wĭ'ee),
hēard, not (hērd),
Haverhill, (hăv'er il, *Eng.*,)
Haverhill, (hā'ver il, *Mass.*,)
hēarse,
heärt,
heärth, (härth, not hērth),

He gī′rå, or Hĕg′i rå,
heīght, (hīt),
he′inous, (hā′nus),
Hĕl′en, not (un),
hē′li o trōpe,
hĕlm, not (hĕl′um),
he răl′die,
Herat, (her ăt′),
herb, (ĕrb),
her bā′ceoŭs, (shus),
hĕrb′aġe, (ĕrb′ej or hĕrb′ej),
her bā′ri ŭm,
her bĭv′or ous,
Her cū′le an,
hēre ŏf′, (ŏff′ or ŏv′),
hēre with′, or (with),
hĕr′o ĭne, not (hē′ro ĭn nor hē′rō ın),
hĕr′o ĭṣm,
hī ā′tus,
hī′ber nāte,
hĭe′eough, (-kup),
hī er o glўph′ie, not (hī ro),
hī lăr′i ty, or hĭ lăr′i ty,
hĭp po pŏt′a mŭs, not (tā′),
hir sūte′,
hĭs′to ry,
hŏm′aġe, not (ŏm′),
hōme′ly, not (hŭm′ly),
hō me ŏp′a thy,
hōme′stēad, not (stĭd),
hō mo gē′ne oŭs,
hŏn′est, (ŏn′est, not ĭst nor ŭst),
hŏn′eyed, (hŭn′nid),
hōōf,
hōōp, or hŏŏp,
ho rĭ′zon, not (hŏr′i zon),
hŏṛ′o seōpe, not (hō′),
hors de com bat, (ôr de-kąwng bā′),
hŏs′pi ta ble, not (hos pĭt′),
hŏs′pi tal, not (ŏs′),
hŏs′tĭle, not (tīle),
hound, not (houn),
Houston, (hyoos′tun),
hŏv′el, not (hŏv l),
hŏv′er, not (hŏv′),
hŭm′ble,
hū′mor, or (yų′mur),
hū′mor ĭst, or (yū′),
hŭn′dred,
hūṇ′gry, not (hŭng′ger e),
hụr răh′, hụr răh′,
Hu′ron,
huṣ ṣăr,′ (hōōz zär′),
hụz zā′,
hў drŏm′e ter, not (me′ter),
hў drŏp′a thy,
hў ġi ēne′,
hў′men ē′al,
hў pēr′bo le, not (hī′per-bōl),
hў′per erīt′ie al,
hўp o chŏn′dri ae, not (hī′)
hў pŏe′ri sy, not (hў),
hў pŏth′e nūse, not (nūz),

hў pŏth'e sĭs, or hў pŏth'e-sĭs),

hў po thĕt'ie, not (hĭp),
hўs'sop, (hĭs'sŭp or hĭ'zup),

I.

Içe'-erēam,
I dē'ā,
Ĭd i o sўn'era sy,
ĭ'dyl, or Ĭd'yl,
ig no mĭn'i ous, not (mĭn'-yus),
Ĭg'no rā'mus,
Ĭll'nā'tūred,
il lŭs'trāte, not Ĭl'lus trāte,
Ĭm'aġe ry, (Ĭm'aj ry),
Ĭm'be çĭle, (Ĭm'be sil or Ĭm'-be seel'),
im brōgl'io, (im brōl'yo),
im mē'di ate ly, not (im mē'-jet ly),
Ĭm'mi nĕnt, not (nunt),
im mŏb'Ĭle,
im păr'ti ăl'i ty, (shĕ ăl'),
im pĕe'ea ble,
Ĭm'pe tŭs,
Ĭm'pi oŭs, not im pĭ'oŭs,
im plā'ea ble,
Ĭm por tūne', not (im pôr'),
Ĭm'po tençe, not (im pō'),
im prŏmp'tū,
Ĭm pro vĭṣe', not (Ĭm'),
in ău'gu rate,
in çĭ'sĭve, not (ziv'),
in çi'ṣor,
in ĕlĕm'en çy, not (ĭn çy),
in eog'ni to,
Ĭn eom mĕn'su ra ble, (men'-shu),
in eom'pa ra ble,
in eŏų' grų oŭs, (in kŏng' grų us),
Ĭn eon vēn'ient, (yent),
in eŏr'ri ġi ble,
in crēase', or Ĭn'crēase, *noun*,
in eûr'sion, (shun, not zhun),
Ĭn' de eo' roŭs, or in dĕe' o-roūs,
Ĭn'de făt'i ga ble,
in dĕnt'ūre, (yų̄r, not chų̄r),
in dĭe'a tive. not (eā'),
In'dĭ an, (Ĭnd'yan),
In dĭ an'a, or In dĭ ā'na,
Ĭn'di ea to ry, not (in dĭc'),
Ĭn' diṣ cērn' a ble, (Ĭn diz-zērn'i ble),
in dĭs'pu ta ble,
in dĭs'so lu ble,
Ĭn'dus try, not (in dŭs'),
in ĕq'ui ta ble, (in ĕq'wĕ),
in ēr'ti ā, (shĕ ā),
in ĕx'o ra ble, not in ex ŏ'-ra ble,
in ĕx'pi a ble,
in ĕx'pli ea ble, not (in ex-plĭk'),

in ĕx′tri ca ble,
in′fa moŭs ly, not (in fā′),
ĭn′fan tĭle, or ĭn fan tĭle,
in fĕr′a ble,
ĭn′fi dĕl, not (dl),
ĭn′fin i tĕs′i mal,
in ġĕn′ioŭs, (yŭs),
ĭn ġe nū′ i ty, not (nų),
in ġĕn′ū oŭs,
in grā′ti āte, (grā′shĭ āt, not grā′shāt),
in grē′di ent, not (grē jent),
ĭn′nate, or in nāte′,
ĭn′no çent, not (sŭnt),
in nox′ious, (in nŏk′shus,)
ĭn ŏp por tūne′, not (in ŏp′-por tŭne,)
in quir′y, not in′qui ry,
ĭn sā′ti a ble, (she a bl),
in serų′ta ble,
ĭn′sĕets, not (seks),
in sĭd′i oŭs, not (yu ŭs),
in stĕad, not (stĭd),
ĭn′sti tūte, not (tōōt nor chute),
ĭn sti tū′tion, not (tų nor chu),
ĭn′te ġer,
ĭn′te gral,
ĭn′ter est, not (ĭn′trest),
ĭn′ter est ed, not ĭn ter ĕst′-ed,
ĭn′ter ĕst ing, not ĭn ter ĕst′-ing,
ĭn′ter ĭm,
ĭn ter lŏe′u tor,
ĭn ter nă′tion al, (năsh,′ not nā′),
in tĕs′tĭne, not tīne,
in trĭgue′,
ĭn tro dūce′, not (dụs′),
in tū′i tive,
in ūre′, (yū′),
ĭn′va lĭd,
in vĕi′gle, not (vā′),
ĭn′ven tō ry, not in vĕn′to-ry,
ĭ o dĭde, (dĭd),
ĭ′ō dine,
I′o wa,
ĭ răs′çi ble,
i rāte′,
ĭrk′sŏme,
ĭ′ron, (ĭ′urn),
ĭ′ron y, (ĭ′urnў, *adj.*; ĭ′run e, *noun*),
ir răt′ĭon al, (răsh′),
ĭr′re cŏg′ni za ble,
ir rĕf′rą ga ble,
ir rĕf′ū ta ble or ĭr′re fūt′a-ble,
ĭr re mē′di a ble, not (ir-rĕm′),
ir rĕp′ a ra ble, not (ĭr re-pâr′a bl),
ir rĕv′o ca ble,
ĭ′şiŭ glăss,
ĭ′sŏch′ro noŭs, (ĭ sŏk′ro nŭs),

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Ĭs'o lāte,
I so thĕrm'al,
Ĭsth'mus, (Ĭs mus or Ĭst'mus),
Ĭ tăl'ics,
I tăl'ian, not I tăl',
Itās'ca, *Lake*, not I'
Ĭtch,
I tĕn'er ant,
I'vo ry,

J.

Jā'cŏb, not (cāp),
jăg ū ăr' not (jăg'wăr, nor jā'gar),
jăl'ap, not (jŏl'ŭp),
Jăn'ŭ a ry, not (jĕn'),
jăş'mĭne, or jăs'mĭne,
jăunt,
jäun'ty, not (jạun'),
jăve'lin, not jăv'e lin,
Je rụ'sạ lĕm, not (zạ),
Jew, (jū, or jụ),
jewş'-härp,
jo ēōse',
jŏe'und,
joist, not (jĭst),
jŏs'tle, (jŏs'le),
joŭst, (jŭst),
jō'vi al, not (jōv'yal),
jōwl,
Jū'bi lā'te, or Jū'bi lā'te,
Jū dā'ie,
jŭdg'ment, not (mŭnt),
jū'gu lar, not jūg'u lar,
Jū'pi ter, not (jụ'bi),
jū've nĭle, not (nĭl),

K.

kăṇ'ga rōō, (kăng gạ rōō'),
Kan'sas,
Ken'ne bec',
kĕt'tle, not (kĭt'),
Khạn, (kawn or kăn),
kŷln, (kĭl),
kĭtch'en, not (kitch'n),
knŏwl'edge, (nŏl'ej),
kräal, or krạal,
kŷr'i ē,

L.

lā'bel, not (lā'bl),
lăb'o ra to ry,
lā'bor er, not (lā bur),
lăb'y rĭnth,
lăe'ọ nĭşm, not (lā'eō),
lăm'ent a ble, not (lạ mĕnt'a bl),
lânçe,
lăn'çet,
lăn'dạu, not (dō),
lăṇg'syne, (sĭn, not zĭn),
lăṇ'guage, (lăng'gwaj),
lăṇ'guid,
lăṇ'guor, (lang'gwur),
La ŏc'o ŏn,
la pĕl', not lăp'el,

lär'çe noŭs,
lärge,
lär'um,
lär'yŋx,
läs'so,
låst,
lā'tent,
läth,
lāthe,
laṯhṣ,
Lät'in, not (lăt'n),
laud'a nŭm, not (lŏd'),
läugh, not (lăf),
läunch, not launch,
läun'dress, not (laun'),
läun'dry,
lau're ate,
lau'rel,
lā'vȧ, or lä'vȧ,
law'yer,
lĕarn'ed, *adj.*
lĕft'hănd'ed,
le gā'to,
lē'ġend or lĕġ'end.
lĕġ'enda ry,
Leg horn', or Leg'horn,
lĕġ'is lā'tĭve,
lĕg' is la tūre, (lĕg'is lāt yur),
Leipsic, (lĭp'sĭk, *Saxony;* lēp'sĭk, *U. S.*)
lēi'ṣure (lē'zhur),
lĕngth,
lē'ni ent, not (lĕn'),
lĕn'i tive, not (lē'ni),
le thär'gie, not (lĕth'),
Lē'the,
lĕt'tuce, (lĕt'tis),
lē'ver or lĕv'er,
ley'den-jär, (lē'dn or lā'dn),
liaison, (lē a sōng'),
lĭ'bel, not (lī'bl),
lĭb'er tĭne, not (tin),
lĭ'chen, (lĭ'ken or lĭch'en),
lĭe'or ĭçe, not (er ĭsh),
lī'en, or lē'en,
lieū tĕn'ant, (lū or lĕf),
lī'lac,
Lima, (lee'mä, *Peru*; lī'ma, *U. S.*)
lĭn'sey-wool'sey, not (ze),
lĭt'er ā tĭ,
lĭt'er a tūre,
li thŏg'ra pher, not lĭth o-grăph'er),
li thŏ grăph'ic,
li tĭg'ioŭs, (li tĭd'jŭs),
lĭve'long, not (lĭv'long),
lĭv'ery, not (lĭv'ry),
llä'mȧ, (lä'mȧ, or lā'mȧ),
lōath,
lōathe,
lōath'some,
lŏft'y,
lŏg,
Loire, (lwär),
lŏng,
lon ġev'i ty,
lŏst,

lōth, not lŏth,
Louis, St. (sent loo'is, or loo'e),
Louisiana, (loo é zi ā'na),
Louisville, (loo'is vil),
low'er, (to be clouded),
lū'çĭd, not (lụ'),
lū'cra tive,
lū'ere, (ker),
lū'di eroŭs,
lŭll'a bў,
lū'rid,
luχ ū'ri ançe, (lŭgz yụ'),
luχ ū'ri ant, (lugz yụ'rĭant, or luks—),
lŭx'ū ry, (lŭk'shụ rў),
lў çe'um,

M.

mā,
mā'am,
măd'am,
madame, (mă dăm'),
ma dēi'rà, (ma dē'rà or ma-dā'rà),
mademoiselle, (măd' mwą-zĕl'),
Mad rid', *Sp.*,
Mad'rid, *U. S.*,
māel'strom, (māl'strum),
Mă'ğī,
Măg'nà ehär'tà,
mag nē' si ā, (nē' zhĭ ā or nē'zhà),
mag nĭf'i çent, not (sŭnt),
mag nō'li ā,
māin' ten an e, not (mān-tān'ąn e),
Mal'aga or mă' lă gă,
ma lā'ri ā,
măl'e făe'tor,
măll, *a walk*,
mam mă',
man dā'mus,
măn da rĭn', not (măn'),
mā'nēş, not (mānz),
măn'go, (măng'gō),
mą nĭ'a eąl, not mā'ni a eal,
ma neū'ver,
măn'or, not mā'nor,
Măn'sărd-rōōf,
măn'sue tūde, (măn'swe),
măn'tu ā, or (măn'tū),
măn'tua-māk'er, (măn'tu),
măn'ū făet'ūre,
ma'nў, (měn'ў),
măr'i gōld, not (mā're),
măr'i tĭme, not (tīme),
mär'ket, not (kĭt),
mär'ma lāde,
märque, (märk),
mär'quĭs, (mär'kwis),
măr'ried, (măr'rid),
măs'eu līne,
måsk,
måss,
măs'sa ered, (kerd, not krēd),

mȧs'ter,
mȧs'tiff,
matérial, (ma tē're ĕl'),
măt'in, not mā'tĭn,
mā'trix, not măt'rix,
mā'tron, not (măt'),
mā'trọn al or (măt'),
mā'trọn ly, not (măt'),
măt'tress,
măt'ū tĭ'nal, not ma tū'tinal,
mạu so lē'um, not (mạu sō'),
mauve, (mōv),
māy' or al ty, not (may orăl'i ty),
mĕaṣ'ūre,
meeh'an ĭst, (mĕk'),
mē'di æ'val,
me dĭç'i nal, not med'i çĭn'al,
mĕd'i çĭne, not (mĕd'sin),
mē'di ō'ere, (ker),
meer' sçhạum,
mêlée, (mā lā'),
mēl'ior āte, (mēl'yor āt),
mĕl'o drā'mạ,
mĕm' oir, (mĕm'wor or mēm'wor),
mĕm'ọ ry,
men ăġ'e rie, (men ăzh'e rў),
mĕn in ġĭ'tis,
Mendelssohn, (mĕn'delssōn),
mĕn'su rā'tion, (shụ),
mĕr'ean tĭle, not (tĭl nor tēl),
mĕr'çe na ry,
mĕr'chan dịṣe,
me rĭ'no,
mĕṣ'mer ĭṣm, not mĕs'mer ĭsm,
mēsne, (meen),
mĕt'al lûr'ġy,
mĕt a môr'phose, not (phoze),
mē te ŏr'o lite,
mĕt'rie,
Meuse, (mūz),
mĕz'zo, (mĕd'zo, or mĕt'zo),
mĭ ăṣ'mȧ,
mĭ'eȧ,
Miçh'ĭ gan, or (mish'ĭ gn),
mĭ'ero seōpe,
mĭ ero seōp ie, not (seōp'ie),
Mĭl'an, or MĬ lăn', not MĬ'.
mĭn er ăl'o ġy, not (ŏl'o ġy),
mĭn'i a ture, (mĭn'ĭ at yụr, or mĭn'it yụr),
mĭ'nus,
mĭ nūte', *adj.*,
mĭr'a ele, not (mĭr'),
mĭ räge', (räzh'),
mĭs'chief, (mĭs'chif),
mĭs'chiev oŭs, not (mĭs'chēv'),
mĭs cŏn'strue, not mĭs constrụe',
mĭṣ'e rē're,
mĭs fôrt'ūne,

Mĭs soụ'rĭ, (soo'),
mĭṣ'tle tŏe, (mĭz'l tō),
mĭ'ter,
mō'bĭle,
mne mŏn'ies, (ne mŏn),
mŏek, not (mauk),
mŏd'est, not (ĭst, nor ŭst),
mo dĭste',
Mohammed, (mo hăm'ed), or Mahomet, (ma hŏm'et),
moi'e ty, or (maw'e tў),
moire antique, (mwor anteek'),
moist'en, (mois'n, not ten),
mo lĕe'u lar,
mŏl'e eūle, not mōl'e eūle,
Mŏn'ăe ō, not Mo nā'eō,
mŏn'ad, not mō'nad,
mo năd'ie,
mŏn'as tĕr'y, (colloq. mŏn'as trў),
mŏn'eyed, (mun'id),
mŏn'grel, (mŭng'grel),
mŏn'o grăm, not (mō'no),
mŏn'o mā'ni å,
mŏn o mā'ni ăe, not (mō nomā'),
mŏn o syl lăb'ie, not (mono syl'),
monsieur, (mo seer' or mōsyûr'),
Mon te ne'gro,
mŏr'al,
mo räle',
mŏr'i bŭnd, not (mō'ri),
môr'phe ŭs, or (mŏr fŭs),
môr'phĭne,
môr'tal, not (môr'tl),
mŏṣ'lem, not (mŏs'),
morgue, (môrg),
mŏss,
mŏth,
mount'ain, (ĭn, not ĭng nor en),
mount'ain oŭs, (mount'inus),
mŭl'ti pli eănd',
mŭl'ti tūde, not (tụd),
mu nĭç'i pal, not mu ni çĭp'al,
mŭs eo vā'dō,
mu ṣē'um, not mū'ṣe um,
mŭsh'rōōm, not (rōōn),
mus täçhe', (mus täsh'),
mў self', not (mў self'),
myr'mi don, (mêr'),
myrrh, (mĕr),
mў thŏl'o ġy, not (mĭ),

N.

nā'bob,
nā'iad, (nā'yad),
naĭve (nā'ēv),
nā'ĭve ly,
naĭveté, (nä ēv tā'),
nāpe, not (năp),
năph'thå, (năp'thå or năf'thå),

nar rāte′, or năr′rāte,
nă′tion al, (năsh′),
nă tion ăl′i ty, (năsh un ăl′-a te),
nāt′ūre. (nāt′yụr),
nạu′se ȧ, (naw′she ȧ),
nạu′seoŭs, (shŭs),
nēar′est, not (ist),
Ne bras′ka,
ne erŏl′o ġy,
nēe′tar ĭne,
née, (nā),
ne′er, (nâr, not nēr),
neglegé, (neg lĭ zhā′),
nēi′ther, (nē′ther),
Nĕm′e sĭs,
nĕph′ew, (nĕf′yụ or nĕv′),
nĕp′o tiṣm,
nĕrve,
nĕs′tle, (nĕs′l),
neū răl′ġi ȧ, not (neū răl′i ġa),
neū′ter, not (nụ),
New Or′le anṣ,
Nĭ ag′a ra, or (nĭ),
Niçe, (nees),
nĭ′çe ty, not (nĭs′te),
nĭche, not (nĭsh),
nĭe′ŏ tĭne, (tĭn, not tēn),
no blĕss′, or nō′bless,
nom. (nōng),
nŏm′ad, not nō′măd,
no măd′ie,
nō′men clāt′ūre, (clāt′your),
nŏm′i na tĭve,
non′ ça lānce′, (nōn′ sha-lŏus′),
none, (nŭn or nōn),
no nĭll′ion,
nŏn′pa rĕil′, (rĕl′),
nŏn′plus,
nŏn′suit,
nōōse, (nōōz or nōōs), *noun*,
Norfolk, (nor′fok),
nôrth′ern,
Norwich, (nor′rij), *Eng.*,
Norwich, (nor′rich, Ct., nor′-wich, N. Y.,)
noth′ing, (nŭth′ing or nŏth′-ing),
nŏx′ioŭs, (nŏk′shus),
nū′di ty,
nūi′sance, (nū′sans, not nū′-i sans nor nōō′sans),
nŭp′tial, (shal, not chal),
nū′tri mĕnt, not (mŭnt),

O.

ō′a sĭs, or o ā′sis,
ōath, (ōth; *plu.* ōathṣ),
ŏb′du rate, or ob dū′rate,
o bēi′sance, or o bei′sance,
ŏb′e lisk, not (ō′be),
o′bēse′, not (bēṣ),
ō′bit, or ŏb′it,
ŏb′li ga to ry, not ob lĭg′a-to ry,
ob lique′, (leek′ or lĭk′),

ob sçĕn'i ty,
ŏbsē'quĭ oŭs,
ŏb'so lēte, not ŏb so letē',
ob trụ'sĭve, not (zĭv),
oe eult',
O ce ā'ni'a, (sḥe),
o ce ăn'ie, (she),
oe'çe cā'tion,
ŏ'eher,
Oe mŭl'ğec,
O eō'nee,
ŏe'ta gŏn,
oe tā'vō,
oe tŏġ'e na ry, or ŏe'to ġena ry,
ŏdd,
O dē'on.
ō'di oŭs, not (o'jus),
ŏ'er,
ŏf, (ŏv),
ŏff,
ŏf'fer,
ŏf'fiçe,
of fĭ çial, (of fĭsh'al, not ōfĭsh'al),
ŏf'fiçe,
off sĕt', or ŏff'sĕt,
ŏft'en, (ŏf'n),
ō'gle,
ōld'en, (ōld'n),
o le o mär'ga rĭne, not (jarĭne),
ŏl'i gäreh'y,
o mē'gȧ, or o mĕg'ȧ,
ŏm'i noŭs, not ō'mi noŭs,
om nĭs'cience, (om nish'ens),
O neĭ'da,
ŏn'er oŭs, not ō'ner oŭs,
ōn'ly,
ō'nyx,
ō'pen, (ō'pn),
ŏp'er a tĭve,
o pine',
op pō'nent,
ŏp'por tūne',
ŏr'a ele,
ō'ral,
ŏr'anġe, (ŏr'enj),
o răng'-ọu tăng',
ŏr'a tor,
ôr'ehes trȧ, or or ehĕs'trȧ,
ôr'de al,
ôr'di na ry, not (ôrd'na ry),
ôr'gĭeẹ, (ôr'jĭz, not jēz),
ō'ri el,
ŏr'i fice,
ôr'i flămme, not (ō'ri flăm),
o rĭġ'i nạl, not (o rĭġ'o nal),
O rī'on,
ŏr'i ṣon,
ôr'năte, not (or nāte'),
ō'ro tŭnd,
Or phē'an, or Or'phe an,
Orpheus, (ôr'fūs or ôr'fe ūs),
ôr'thŏ e pĭst, not (or thō'),
O sāge',
ō'ṣier, (ō'zher),
ŏs'trich,

ō′tĭ um, (ō′shĕ ŭm),
Ot′ta wą, or Ot′ta wā,
ǫu′şel, (ōō′zl),
outré, (ǫ trā′),
out′sīde,
o′ver slą̈ugh′, (slaw′), *noun*,
ȯ′vert, not o vĕrt′,
ō′ver whĕlm′,
ŏx′īde, not (īde),
ō′yer, not (oi′er),
ō′zōne,

P.

paġ′eant, (păj′ant or pā′-jant),
păġ′ĕant ry, (ĕnt),
păl′açe, not (păl′ās),
păl′a tĭne,
pa lā′ver, not pa lăv′er nor păl′av er,
Păl′es tīne, not (tēn),
păl′ette,
pą̈l′frey,
pal lā′di um,
pall-mall′, (pĕl-mĕl′),
pälm, (päm),
pal mĕt′to,
păl′mis try′
pą̈l′şy,
pą̈l′try,
păn′a çe′å,
păn′ere as, or păn′ere as,
păn′e ġўr′ie,
păn′nier, (păn′yer or păn′ni-er),
păn′o rä′mà, or păn′ orā′mà,
pånt,
Pan thē′on or Păn′the on,
păn′to mīme, not (mīne),
păn′try,
pa pä′,
papier machè, (păp′yā mä′-shā),
pa pў′rus,
pa răb′o là,
păr′a dĭş′ie,
Paraguay, (pä rä gwā′, or gwī′),
păr′a sŏl′,
păr′çel, not (sŭl),
păr e gŏr′ie, not (gą̈′rie),
pâr′ent,
pâr′ent ağe,
pa rī′e tal,
Parisian, (pa rĭzh′yan),
păr′lia ment, (lĭ ment),
pa rōle′,
par quet′, (par kā′ or par-kĕt′),
Parrhasius, (par rā′ shĭ ŭs),
pär′ti ăl′i ty, (pär′shĭ ăl′ĭ-ty),
pär′ti çĭ ple,
pärt′ner, not (pärd′),
pär′trĭdge, not (pät′),

pa shạ′ or pä′shȧ,
pȧss,
Pas sä′ie,
passé (pas sä′,)
pā′tent, or păt′ent,
păth, not (păth),
pā′thos, not (păth′os),
păt′ri mo ny,
pā′tri ot, not (păt′),
pā′tri ot ĭşm, not (pat′ri),
pa trōl′,
pā′tron,
păt′ron aġe,
păt′ron al,
pā′tron ĕss, not (păt′ṛon),
păt′ron ize,
pēak′ed, (pēk′ed or peekt),
pe cūl′iar, (yar),
pe cūl iăr′i ty, (yăr′ĭ tў),
pe cūn′ia ry,
pē′dal, *adj.*,
pĕd′al, *noun*,
pĕd′a gógue, not (gōg),
pĕd′a gō′ġy,
pĕd′es tal, not pe dĕs′tal,
Pĕg′a sŭs,
pe dŭṇ′ele,
pel lū′çid,
Pe kin′, or Pe king′,
pē′nal,
pĕn′al ty,
pĕn′çil, not (pĕn′sl),
Pe nĕl′o pē,
pĕnd′ū lŭm,
pen ĭn′su lȧ, (sū or shụ),
Penn′sўl vān′ia (ya),
pen tăm′e ter,
pe nū′ri oŭs, not pĕn ụ′),
pē′o ny,
per′dū, or pēr′du,
pĕr′emp to ry,
pēr′feet, or per fēet′, *verb*,
pĕr′fūme, or per fūme′, *noun*,
pē′rĭ,
pē ri ŏd′ie,
pe rĭm′e ter,
pē′ri od,
pēr′jụre,
pēr′mit, or per mĭt′, *noun*,
pēr′qui ṣĭte, (pēr′kwĭ zit),
Persia, (pēr′she ȧ, not zhe),
per sĭst, not (zist),
pēr spi rā′tion, not (prĕs pir-ā′tion),
per suā′sĭve,
pēr′ti nā′cioŭs,
pēs′tle, (pēs′l),
pĕt′al, or pē′tal,
pĕt′it, (pĕt′y, *Fr. pron.* ptē′),
pĕt′rel,
phā′e ton, not (fā ton nor fē′ton),
phā′laṇx, or phăl′aṇx,
phăr′ma çeū′tia, not (kū′),
phĭl an thrŏp′ie, not (phĭ),
phĭ lĭp′pie,
phĭ lŏl′o ġy,

phĭl ŏ sŏph'ie, not (phī),
phŏn'ies,
phŏs'pho rŭs,
pho tŏg'ra pher,
phrĕn o lŏġ'ie,
phўş i ŏg'no my,
physique, (fē zēk'),
pĭ ā'no, *adj.*,
pĭ ā'no fōr-te,
pĭ ā'nist, not pl ăn'ist nor (pe' ănist),
pĭ ăz'zȧ,
pĭct'ūre, (pĭkt'yu̱r),
pĭet ūr ĕsque', (pĭet'yu̱r-esk'),
pl nē'al, or pln'e al,
pl'o ny, or pē'o ny, not (pl'-ne),
pis tōle',
pĭqu'ant, (pĭk'ant),
plā'ea ble, not plāe'a ble,
pla ēärd',
plā'ġia rişm,
plā'ġĭa ry, (plā'je re, or plā'-je a re),
plăid, (*Scot. pron.* plād),
plāit, not (plēt),
plä teau', (plä tō'),
Plata, Rio de la, (rē' o dā lä plä tä),
plă'ti nŭm, or pla tl'num,
ple bē'ian, (yan), not plē'be-ian,
ple bē'ian ĭşm, (yan),
Plē'iad, (yad),
Plē'ia dēş, (ya),
plē'na ry,
plĕth'o rȧ,
ple thŏr'ie or plĕth'o rie,,
pleū'ri sy,
pō'em, not (pō'm),
poign'ant, (poin'ant),
pŏl'i tie,
pō'lo nāise', *noun*,
po lўg'a my,
pŏl'y syl lăb'ie,
po māde',
pome-grăn'ate,
Pom pē'ia, (ya),
Pom pe̱'ii, (pom pā'yee),
Ponce de Leon, (pōn'thā dā-lā ōn'),
pōrch,
pôr'poise, (pôr'pus),
porte monnaie, (pōrt' mun-nā),
por tĕnt', not pōr'tent,
pōr'tu lā'ea,
pos sĕss', (poz zĕs'),
pŏst'hu moŭs, not (pōst'),
pō'tent ate,
Pow hat tăn',
prāi'rie,
prånçe,
pre çĕd'ençe,
pre çĕd'ent, *adj.*,
prĕç'e dent, *noun*,
pre çīse', not (cīze'),

pre ĕŏç'i ty,
prĕd'a to ry,
prĕd'e çĕs'sor, not (prē'),
prē di lĕc'tion, not (prĕd i-lec'),
prĕf'ace, not (prē'),
pre fĕr'ment,
prĕf'er a ble, not (pre fĕr'),
prĕl'ate,
prē'lūde, or prĕl'ūde, *noun*,
prē ma tūre', (māt yure'),
prē'mi er, or prĕm'ier, (yer), *noun*,
pre pŏs' ter ŏŭs, not (pŏs'-trus),
prē'saġe, or prĕs'aġe, *noun*,
pre sāġe', *verb*,
Prĕş'by tē'ri an, not (prĕs),
prĕş'by ter y,
prē'sci ent, (shĭ ent),
prĕş en tā'tion, not (prē),
prē sĕn' ti mĕnt, not (pre-şĕn'ment),
prĕş'i dĕnt, not (dŭnt),
pre şŭmpt'u oŭs, not (zŭmp'-shŭs),
pre tĕnce', not prē'tĕnce,
prĕt'er it, or prē'ter it,
pre tĕxt', or prē'text,
pret'ty, (prĭt'ty),
prĕv'a lence,
pre vĕnt'ive, not (pre vĕn'-ta tive),
prĭ'ma ry, not (mĕr),
prĭ mē'val,
prĭs'tine, not (tĭn),
prĭ'va çy,
prĭv'i ly,
prō'ba to ry,
prŏb'i ty,
prō'ceeds,
prŏç'ess,
prŏd'ūçe, not (prō),
prŏd'uct, *noun*,
prō'file, (prō'fil or prō'feel),
pro fūse', not (fūz'),
prō'grămme,
prŏg'ress, not (prō'),
proj jĕc'tĭle, not (tĭl),
prŏl'o eū'tor, or pro lŏc'ū-tor,
prŏm' e nāde', or prŏm'e-nade',
pro mŭl'gāte, not (prŏm'),
pro nŭn' ci ā' tion, (shĭ ā'-shun),
pro rōgue', (pro rōg'),
pro şā'ie,
prŏs'per oŭs, not (prŏs'prus),
prŏt'a sĭs, not (prō'),
prō'te an,
protégé, (prō'tā zhā'),
pro tĕm'po re, not (tĕm'pōre),
prŏt'es tā tion, not (prō'),
pro vĕrb'i al,
pro vī'şo,
pro vō' ca tĭve,
prŏv'ost,

provost-marshal, sometimes pronounced (pro vō′),
prụde, not prūde,
psälm, (säm),
psalmist, (säm′ist),
psalms, (sämz, not sämz),
pseū′do, (sū′dō),
pseū′do nym, (sū′),
Psў′ehē, (sī′ke),
Ptŏl′e mā′ie, (tŏl),
pū′er ĭle, not (īl),
pug nā′cious, (shus),
pū′is sance,
pŭm′iee,
pŭmp′kin,
puṇe tĭl′ioŭs, (tĭl′yus),
pŭn′ġent,
pûr′lieū, (pûr′lū),
pûr′pōrt, not pụr pōrt′,
pur sūit′,
pûr′suĭ vant, (swe),
pŭst′ūle, (pŭst′yụl),
pụt,
py răm′i dal,
pў rĭ′tēṣ,
Pў thăg′o ras,

Q.

quăff, not (quŏff),
quăg′ġy, not (quŏg′),
qua drĭlle′, (kwa drĭl′, or ka drĭl′),
quälm, (kwäm),
quạn′dary, or quạndā′ry,
quạr′an tĭne′, *noun*,
quạr′an tĭne′, *verb*,
quär′rel, not (quăr′l),
quạsh, (kwŏsh, not kwąsh),
q u ä s s i ȧ, (kwŏsh′ĭ ȧ, or kwăsh′ĭ ȧ),
quay, (kē),
quē′ry,
quĭ ē′tus,
quĭ′nĭne, or quĭnĭne′,
quĭn′ġy,
quin tĕs′sençe,
quĭ vĭve, (kē vēv),
quix ŏt′ie,
quoit, (kwoit, not kwāt).
quō′rum,
quoth, (kwōth, or kwŭth),
quō′tient, (kwō′shent),

R.

răb′bi, (bĭ or bī),
rā′çe moŭs, or ra çē′moŭs,
răd′ish,
răft,
ra gọut′, (ra gōō′),
răil′ler y,
ran′eor, (răng′ kụr),
ra pā′cioŭs,
Raphael, (răf′a el),
răp′ĭne, not (ra pēn′),
răpt′ūre,
råsp,

răsp'ber ry, (răz'ber rỹ, not rawz'),
răth'er, not (ruth),
rā'ti o, (rā'shi o, or rā'sho),
rā'tion, (rā'shun or răsh'un),
rā'tional,
rā'tion ā'le,
răv'en oŭs, (răv'n us),
Reading, (rĕd'ing),
rē al ĭ zā'tion, not (ĭ zā'),
rē'al ly,
rĕalm,
rĕb'el, not (rĕb'l),
re çĕss',
rĕç ep tĭv'i ty, not (re),
recherché, (rŭh shĕr shā'),
rēç'ĭ pē,
rēç'i prŏç'i ty,
re çĭt'al,
rĕç'i ta tĭve',
re elūse',
rĕc'ŏg nĭz ą ble, or re cŏg'niza ble, not (nĭz'),
re cŏg'ni zance, (re cog'nĭzans, or re cōn'ĭ zans),
rĕe'og nĭze,
rĕe on çĭl'a ble,
rĕe'on dĭte, or re eŏn'dĭte,
re eŏn'naĭs sănce,
re eŏn'noĭs sănce,
rĕe'on noi'ter, not rē',
rĕe'on noi'tre,
re eōurse',
rĕe're ant,
rĕe re ā'tion,
rĕe're ā'tĭve,
re erụit',
reet'aṇ gle,
ree'ti tūde,
rĕe'to ry,
re eū'per āte,
re eū'ṣant,
rĕd'o lent,
rĕf'er a ble, not (re fĕr'),
rē'flĕx, not re flex',
rĕf'ra ga ble,
rĕf'lu ĕnt, not re flū'ent,
re fŭl'ġent,,
rĕf'ūse, *adj. or noun*,
re fūt'a ble,
re gā'li ą,
re gāt'ta,
régime, (rā'zheem'),
re hĕars'al,
re mē'di a ble,
re mĕd'i lĕss, or rĕm'e dilĕss,
re mŏn'strate,
rĕn'dez vọus, (rĕn'de vōō),
re nŭn'ci ā'tion, (shĭ),
rĕp'ą ra ble,
rĕp'ąr tee',
répertoire, (rā pār twä'),
re-p'er to ry,
rĕp'tĭle,
re-p'ū ta ble,
rē'qui em,
rēre'dos,
re sēarch', not (rē'),

rĕṣ′i dūe,
rĕṣ′ig na′tion, not (rĕs.)
rĕṣ′in,
rĕṣ′o lū ble,
rĕṣ′o nance,
re sōurçe′, not (rē′),
rĕs′pite, not (pīt),
restaurant, (rĕs′tō rănġ′, or rĕs′to rant),
re stōr′ a tĭve, not (rĕs tō′),
résumè, (rā′zū′mā′),
re tāil′, *verb*,
rē′tail, *noun* or *adj.*,
re trĭb′u tĭve, not ret ri bū′tĭve,
rē′tro ăct′, or rĕt′ro act′,
rē′tro çēde, or rĕt′ro çēde,
rē′ tro dūe′ tion, or rĕt′ ro cūe′tion,
rē′tro flĕx, or rĕt′ro flĕx,
rē′tro frăct, or rĕt′ro frăct,
rē′tro grāde, or rĕt′ro grāde,
rē′tro pŭl′sĭve, or rĕt′ro pŭl′sĭve,
rē′tro spĕct, or rĕt′ro spĕct,
rē′tro vērt, or rĕt′ro vērt,
re vĕil′le, (re vāl′yā. In U. S. service, rev′a le′),
rĕv′el ry, not (ūl ry),
rĕv′e nūe,
rĕv′o ca ble,
re vōlt′, or re vŏlt′,
rey′nard, or rĕyn′ard,
rheum, (room),
rheu măt′ic, (rų),
rheu′ma tĭṣm,
rhĭ nŏç′e rŏs,
rhĭ zō′mȧ,
rhŏmb, (rŏmb),
rhų′bärb, (rų′barb),
Richelieu, (rēsh′e loo; *Fr.*, rēsh′le uh′),
ricochet, (rĭk′o shā′ or rĭk′o shĕt′),
rĭd,
rĭght′eoŭs, (rī′chŭs),
Rio Jeneiro, (rī′o ja nee′ro or reé o ja nā′ro),
rĭṣe, *verb*,
rĭse, *noun*,
rĭsk, not (rĕsk),
Ro′a nōke′,
rọ bŭst′, not rō′bŭst,
rọ măunce′, not (rō′),
rōōf,
rōōm,
rōōt, not rŏŏt,
rŏṣ′in,
roué, (rọ′ā),
rọuge, (rŏŏzh),
route, (rōōt or rowt),
rọu tĭne′, (rōō teen′),
rų′bi ĕund,
rų′by,
rųde, not rūde,
rų′di ment,
rųe,
rŭf′ fian, (rŭf′yan or rŭf′ fi an),

rụle,
rụ'mi nāte,
rụ'mor,
rụ'ral,

Russian, (rŭsh'an or rōō'-shạn),
rụ'ta bā'gȧ,
Rụth,

S.

săb'a ŏth, or sa bā'oth,
sabot, (sā bō'),
săe'eha rine, (rēn, or rĭn),
săe er dō'tal, ṇot (sā cer),
sae'rạ mĕnt, not (sā'cre),
săe'ri fice, (fĭz),
săe'ri lēge, not (sā'eri),
săe'ri le'gious,
săe'rist an,
Săd'du çee,
săf'fron,
sa gā'cioŭs,
Sa hā'ra, or (sah'hä rä),
said, (sed),
Săl'a dĭn,
săl'a ry,
sā'li ent,
sa līne', or sā'līne,
săl'ĭne, (substance from ashes of potato leaves),
sa lī'vȧ,
sălm'on, (săm'on),
salon, (sä'lōng'),
săl'u ta ry,
sălve, (săv),
săl'ver, not (sā'ver),
sā'mīte,
sang froid, (sŏng frwä'),
sand'wich, or (sand'wij),
săṇ'guĭne, (săng'gwĭn),
San Joaquin, (săn ho ä-keen'),
Săn'he drĭm,
Săn Săl vä dōr',
săp'phire, (săf'ĭr, or săf'ur),
särce'nĕt, not (sär'se),
sär'dĭne,
sär'sạ pạ rĭl'lȧ, not (săs ạ),
sā'ti āte, (shĭ),
sa tī'e ty, not (sā'she ty),
săt'in,
săt'ĭre,
sā'trap, or săt'rap,
săt'ụr nĭne, not sā'tụr nin,
sạu'çy,
säun'ter,
sạu'saġe,
savant, (sä'vŏng'),
says, (sĕş, not sāz),
seạl'lop,
seălp,
seârçe,
{ seăth, } verb,
{ seāthe, }
seathed, (skāthd, or skāthd),
sehĕd'ūle, (yul),

schism, (sĭzm, not ṣĭz'ŭm),
seoff, not (seauf),
seoff'er,
serĭpt'ūre, (yur),
serŏf'u lă, not (skrauf'),
seru'ti nȳ,
sculp'ture, (skŭlpt'yur),
scȳthe,
sēam'stress, or sĕam'stress,
seance, (sā ōngs'),
se cā'le,
sĕe'kel, (sĕk'kl, not sĭkl),
sĕe're tary, not (sĕe' ŭ ta ry),
se erēt'ĭve.
sē'ere to ry, or se erēt'o ry,
se dăn',
sĕd'a tĭve, (se dā'),
sēine,
sĕm'ĭ, not sĕm'ı,
sĕn'es ṣhal, (sĕn'e shal),
sē nīle', not (sē'nĭl),
sĕn'ti ent, (she),
sĕn'ti mĕnt, not (munt),
sĕp'a ra ble,
sĕp'ul cher, (ker),
sē'quel, not (kwĭl),
se quĕs'trāte,
ser'ġeant, (sär'jent or sĕr'jent),
sē'riēṣ, (sē'rēz or sē'rĭ ēz),
sē'ri oŭs,
sēr'pen tine,
sĕrv'ĭle,
Sē'ton, colloq., (sē'tn),
sĕv'en, (sĕv'n),
sew, (sō),
sĕx ăġ'e nary, or sĕx'a ġe na ry,
shåft,
shăh,
sha'n't, (shänt, not shănt),
shēath; *pl.*, shēathṣ,
she kĭ'nah,
shēr'bet,
shĭre, or shīre,
shōne, or shŏne,
shôrt'-lĭved, not (lĭvd),
shrew, (shrų, not srōō),
shrewd, (shrųd),
shrĭek, (shrēk, not srēk),
shrĭll, not (srĭl),
shrīne,
shrĭŋk, not (srĭnk),
shrŭb, not (srŭb),
shrŭġ, not (srŭg),
Sĭ am', or (se am'),
sĭb'yl, not (sĭ'bĭl),
sĭd'er al,
sĭ ĕs'ta,
sigh, (sĭ),
sĭ lē'si a, (lē'shĭ å),
sĭl'hoų ĕtte, (sĭl'ŏō et),
sĭl'ique, (sĭl'ik or sĭ lēk'),
sĭm'i le,
sĭ'mul tā'ne oŭs,
sĭnçe, not (sĕnçe),
sĭ'ne eūre, not (sĭn'),
sĭ'ne dĭ'e,

sĭ′ren,
sĭr′loin,
sĭr′up,
ske dăd′dle,
slånt,
sleek,
slĭp′per y,
slĭv′er, or slĭ′ver,
slōth, or slōth,
slōth′fŭl, not (slŏth),
slough, (slŭf, *the cast off skin of a serpent*),
slough, (slow, *a deep, miry place*),
slŏv′en, (slŭv′n, not slōv′n),
sobriquet, (sō′bre kā′),
sō′ele, (sō′kl or sŏk′l),
sŏft,
sŏf′ten, (sŏf′n),
soirée, (swä rā′),
sō′journ er,
sŏl′açe,
sŏl′der, or sŏd′er,
sōl′dier, (sōl′jer),
sŏl′e çişm, not (sō′le),
sŏl′i tâire′,
Sō′lon,
sŏl′stĭçe, not (sōl′),
sŏm′bre, or (sōm′),
so nä′tà,
sŏng,
so nō′roŭs,
sōōn,
soot, sŏŏt, or sōōt,
sōōth′sāy er, not (sōōth),
sŏp ọ rĭf′ie, not sō pọ),
so prä′no,
sŏr′ry, not (saw′ry),
sŏr′tiĕ,
soŭth′ern,
souvenir, (soov′neer′),
sóv′er eign, (sŭv′er in, or sŏv),
spăn′iel, (yel),
spăsm, not (spăẓ′ŭm),
spē′ciēs, (spē′shēz),
spē′cioŭs,
spērm′a cē′tĭ,
sphē′roid,
spĭn′ach, (spĭn′ej),
spĭ′nel, or spĭ nĕl′,
spĭ nĕlle′,
spĭn′et, or spĭ nĕt′,
spir′a ele, (spĭr′a ·kl, or spĭ′ra kl),
spĭr′it, not (spĭr′ŭt),
splĭn′e tic,
spū′ri oŭs,
squạl′id,
squā′lôr,
squir′rel, (sqwĭr′rel, or skwŭr′rel),
stac cä′to,
stàff,
stạl′wart,
stămp, not (stŏmp),
stànch,
stăn′çhion,
stā′tus,

staveş, (stāvz, or stăvz),
stĕad′y, not (stĭd′y),
steel′yard, (colloq., stĭl′yard)
stère, (stêr),
stĕ′re ọ seōpe,
stĭnt, not (stĕnt),
stir′rup, (stŭr′rup, or stĭr′-up),
stōne, not (stŭn),
stôrm, not (stawm),
stō′ry,
stra tē′ġie,
strā′tȧ,
Strauss, (strowss),
strĕngth,
strŏng,
strŷch′nĭne,
stŭd′ied, (stŭd′id), *par. adj.*,
stū′di o,
stu pĕn′doŭs,
suăv′i ty, (swăv′, not sŭ ăv),
sụb jĕct′, *verb*,
sub jĕct′ed, not sŭb′jected,
sŭb lū′nar,
sŭb poē′na, not (sŭp pē′ny),
sub sĭd′ence,
sŭb′stan tĭve ly, not (sụb-stăn′),
sŭb′tĭle,
sŭb′tle, (sŭt′l),
sŭb′ûrb, not sū′bûrb,
sŭch, not (sĕch, nor sĭch),
sŭd′den, not (sŭd′n),
Sụ′ez, (soo′),
suf fĭce′, (suf fĭz′),
sug ġĕst, (sug jĕst′, or sud-jĕst′),
sū′i cĭd′al,
suĭte, (sweet),
sul phū′rie,
sul′tā′nȧ, or sul tā′nȧ,
{ sụ′mae, / sụ′maeh, } (coll. shụ′mak),
Sụ mā′trā, (soo),
sŭm′mạ ry, not (mĕr e),
sŭm′moned, (mŭnd′, not munzd),
sŭn′drĭeş,,
sū′per ạ ble,
su pĕr′flu oŭs,
sū′per in tĕnd′ent,
sū′plne, *noun*,
su plne′, *adj.*,
sŭp′ple, not (sōō′pl),
sụp pōşe′, not (spōz),
su prĕm′a çy,
sụre′ty,
sụr nāmed′,
sur′prişe, not (sŭp′),
sur veil′lançe, (sur vāl′yans),
swōrd, (sōrd),
syl lăb′ie,
sy lăb′i cate,
sỹmp′tom,
sỹn′eo pe,
sỹn′ọd, not (sĭ′nŏd),
Sỹr′a cuse,

T.

tableau, (tab lō′),
tăç′i tûrn,
tăl′iş man,
tăp′es try, not (tăps′tre, nor tā′pes tre),
tā′pis, (or tă pē′),
tar pạu′lin, not (tạr pō′lin),
Tăr pē′ian, (yan),
tar tā′re oŭs,
tar tăr′ie, not tăr tăr′,
tåsk,
tăs′sel,
tăt′ter de măl′ion, not māl′-ion,
tăunt,
tēa,
teat, (tēt, not tĭt),
Te Dē′um,
tē′di oŭs, (or, tēd′yus),
tĕl′e grăm,
te lĕg′ra phy,
tĕn′a ble, not (tē′),
te nā′cioŭs,
te năç′i ty,
tĕn′der loin,
tĕn′et, not (tē′),
tĕn′ūre, (yụr),
tĕp′id, not (tē′),
tête à tête, (tāt′ă tāt′),
thē′ạ ter, not thē ā′ter,
thêir,
therefore, (thĕr′fōr, or thâr′-fore),
thêre-of, (thêr ŏff′, or thêr-ŏv′),
thêre-with′, or wĭth′,
Thiers, (te ēr′),
thôught, (thawt),
thou′şand, (şand, not şan),
three′pençe, (thrĭp′ens),
thrŏng,
thyme, (tīm),
tī ā′rà,
tic douloureux, (tĭk′dōō lōō rōō′),
tĭck′lish, not (el ish),
tĭd′bĭt not (tĭt′bit),
tierçe, (tērs or tĕrs),
tĭ′ny, not tĭn′y nor (tē′ny),
tĭ rāde′,
to mā′to, or to mă′to,
tōōth′ăche, (āk), not (tēēth′-āche),
tọ pŏg′rạ phy,
tôr′toise, (tôr′tis),
tŏ′ry,
tŏss,
tọur, (tōōr),
toûr′na ment,
tō′ward, (tō′ard), *adj.*, not tọ wạrd′,
tō′wardş, (tō′ardş, not tọ-wạrdz′),
tra mŏn′ tāne, or trăm′ on-tāne,
trăn′quĭl, (trăng′kwil),

trânce,
trăns ăct′, not (trănz),
trans fēr′ *verb*,
trăns′fer, *noun*,
trăns′ mi grāte, not (trans-mī′),
trans pâr′ent,
trăv′el,
tre mĕn′doŭs,
trē′mor, or trĕm′or,
tre phīne′, or tre phĭne′,
trī bū′nal,
trīb′ūne,
trī lō′bate, or trī′lo bāte,
trī′lo bite, not (trīl′),
Trin ĭ dad′,
trī′o, or trĭ′o,
trĭp′ar tīte, or trī pārt′īte,
trĭph′thong, (trĭf′thong or trĭp′thong),
trī′pod,
trī′umph,
trĭv′i ạl, not (trĭv′yal),
trō′ehē, (trō′kē),
trō′phy, not (trŏf′),
trŏth,
trous de loup, (trụ′dŭ lōō′),
trou′şerş, not (şĕş),
trousseau, (trōō′sō′),
trŭn′çheon, (shun),
trụth; *pl.*, trụths, not trụthş,
tūbe′ rōşe, or tū′ ber ōse, *noun*,
Tūeş′dạy, not (tụz′),
tū′få, or tụ′få,
Tuileries, (twē′le rē′),
tûr′bĭne,
tûr′ġid,
tûr′nip,
tur quoişe′, (koiz′ or keiz′),
twǫ, (tōō),
tў pŏg′ra pher, or tў pŏġ′ra-phcr,
tў pŏl′o gy, or tў pŏl′o gy.
tў răn′nie,
tўr′an ny,

U

ŭl′ti mā′tum,
ŭm brā′ġeoŭs,
ŭm brĕl′lå, not (ŭm ber ĕl′å),
un ā′mi a ble,
un eôurt′e oŭs, (ŭn kûr′te-ŭs),
ŭn eǫuth′, (kōōth),
ŭǫet′ū ous, (ŭngkt′yụ ŭs),
un dăunt′ed, not (dạnt′),
ŭn′der nēath′, or ŭn′der-nēath′),
ŭn′der tāk′er,
ŭǫ′guent, (ŭng′ gwent),
un hĕard′,
ŭn ĭn′ter est ed, not un in′-ter ĕst′ed,
ū′ni sȯn,
ŭn måsk′, not (măsk′),

ŭn prĕç'e dĕnt ed, not (prē'),
un văn'quished, (ŭn văng'-kwisht),
U'ra nŭs,
ur băn'i ty,
Uruguay, (ū'roo gwā, or o͞o-roo gwī'),
ŭs,
ūş ū'ri oŭs, (yu zhu'ri ŭs),
u şûrp',
u tō'pi an,
ŭx'ō ri oŭs, (ŭgz),

V.

vā'eāte,
vāe'çine, (văk'sĭn, or văk'-sĭn),
va gā'ry, not văg'ary,
vā'grant,
va lĕn'çi ĕnneş',
văl'et, (văl'et, or văl'ā),
vą lĭse',
văl'ụ a ble, not (văl'ą bl),
văụ'quish, (văụk'wish),
vā'ri e gāte,
vā'ri e gāt ed,
vā'ri o loid, or văr'i o loid,
vā'ri oŭs,
vâst,
văunt,
vē'he mĕnce, not ve hē'-mence,
vē'he mĕnt, not ve hē'ment,
vĕl'vet, not (vĭt),
Venezuela, (vĕn e zwē'lå),
vē'ni al,
vĕn'i şon, (vĕn'i zn, or vĕn'-zn),
ve rā'cious, (shus),
Ve'rā Cruz, (kroos),
ve răn'dà,
ver bōse', not (bōz'),
vēr'di grĭs, not (grĭs),
vêrd'ūre, not (vĕrd'yụr),
vēr'sa tĭle,
vĕt'er i na ry, not (vĕt'ri na-ry),
vī'and,
vĭçe'roy,
vĭç'i naġe,
vĭc'tory, not (vĭc'try),
vĭct'uals, (vĭt'tlz),
Vienna, (ve en'na),
vĭl'laĭn, (lin, not lŭn),
vī'o lĕnce, not (lŭnce),
vī'o let,
vī'o lĭn',
vĭ rā'gō,
vī'rĭle, or vĭr'ĭle,
vir' tūe,
vĭs'eount, (vī'),
vĭş'ọr, not (vī'),
viş'ual,
vive, (veev),
vĭz'ier, (yer), or vĭ zēr',

vŏ′cą ble, not (vŏc′),
vŏl′a tĭle, not (tīl),

wåft,
wāin′seot,
wāist′ eōat, (colloq., wĕs′-kut),
wąl′let,
wąl′nūt,
wąm′pum,
wąn,
war′rior, (wâr′yur or wŏr′-rĭ ur),
Warwick, (wor′rik, *Eng.*),
Warwick, (wor′wik or wor′-rik, *U. S.*),
wā′ry,
wąs, (wŏz),
wąs′sail, (wŏs′sil),
wāy′lay,
wĕap′on, not (wē′pon),
wēa′ry,
Wĕdneș′day, (wĕnz′dў).
well, not (wăl),
wĕre,
whąrf,
whąt,
whēat,

xăn′the ine,
xē′bec, (zē′bec),

yącht, (yŏt),
Yăn′kee, (yaŋk′e),

vŏl′ūme, (yųm),
voy′ąge,

W.

whêre wĭth′, or whêre wĭth′
whêre-with-ąl′,
whĕth′er, not (wĕth′),
whĭch, not (wĭch),
whīle, not (wīle),
whĭm′şi cal,
whĭs′key, not (wĭs′),
whole, (hōle, not hŭl),
whōōp′ing-cough,
Willamette, (wil lă′met),
wĭse′ă cre, not (wĭse a′),
wọm′an,
wom′en, (wĭm′en),
Worcester, (wōōs′ter),
wôr′ry, (wŏr′rў),
wound, (wōōnd or wownd),
wrăth,
wrăth′fŭl,
wrēak,
wrēath; *pl.*, wrēaths,
wrĕs′tle, (rĕs′sl),
wrĭst′band, (rĭst′),
wrŏng,
wrôth,

X.

xў′ter, (zĭs′ter),

Y.

ў clĕped′, (ĭ klĕpt′),
yea, (yā or yē),

yĕlk,
Yeniseï, (yen e sā'e or yen-e sā'),
yĕs'ter daў,
yĕt, not (yĭt),
yōlk, (yōlk or yōk),
yŏn'der,
youths,

Z.

zĕal'ot, not (zē'lọt),
zĕal'ous,
zē'nith,
Zeūs, not Zē'ụs,
zọ ŏl'ọ ġy.

EXAMPLES OF DIFFICULT ARTICULATION.

(Write the examples on the blackboard, and before reading, analyze the difficult words).

I. The youth hates study.
II. An ice house. A nice house.
III. The wild beasts straggled through the vale.
IV. And oft false sounds sunk near him.
V. And these the finest streams through tangled forests stray.
VI. Here sweetly slow the liquid lay in holy hallelujahs rose.
VII. Round and round the rugged rocks the ragged rascal ran.
VIII. The heights, depths and breadths of the subject.
IX. Fifty-three thousand thrifty thistles.
X. The magistrate ought to prove it.
XI. Whoso loveth wisdom, rejoiceth his father.

XII. Get nice set of matched chairs.

XIII. Thou overwhelmest me with kindness.

XIV. Six slick, slim saplings.

XV. The master current of her mind ran permanent and free.

1.

Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells
In replete with thoughts of other men,
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.—*Cowper.*

2.

Associate with men of good judgment: for judgment is found in conversation. And we make another man's judgment ours, by frequenting his company.—*Fuller.*

3.

The best rules to form a young man are, to talk little, to hear much, to reflect alone upon what has passed, to distrust one's own opinions, and value others that deserve it.—*Sir William Temple.*

4.

I think the first virtue is to restrain the tongue; he approaches nearest to the Gods, who knows how to be silent, even though he is right.—*Cato.*

5.

True eloquence consists in saying all that is necessary, and nothing but what is necessary.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

6.

If all men were on an equality, the consequence would be that all must perish; for who would till the ground? who would sow it? who would plant? who would press the wine?—*From the Latin.*

7.

So far is it from being true that men are naturally equal, that no two people can be half an hour together but one shall acquire an evident superiority over the other.—*Johnson.*

8.

The body oppressed by excesses, bears down the mind, and depresses to the earth any portion of the Divine Spirit within it.—*Horace.*

9.

A man must first govern himself, ere he be fit to govern a school or a family; ere he be fit to bear the government of the Commonwealth.—*Sir Walter Raleigh.*

10.

The greatest truths are the simplest; so are the greatest men; there never was a great man, unless through Divine Inspiration.—*Cicero.*

11.

Oh, it is excellent
To have a Giant's strength; but it is tyrannous
To use it like a Giant.—*Shakspeare.*

12.

Some are born Great, some acquire Greatness,
And some have Greatness thrust upon them.
—*Shakspeare.*

13.

The happiness of the human race in this world does not consist in our being devoid of passions, but in our learning to command them.—*Tucker.*

14.

There are very few original Thinkers in the world, or ever have been; the greatest part of those who are called philosophers have adopted the opinions of some who went before them.—*Dugald Stewart.*

15.

Thinkers are scarce as God; but he whose thought embraces all his subjects, and who pursues it uninterrupted and fearless of consequences, is a Diamond of enormous size.—*Lavater.*

16.

Do not act as if thou wert going to live ten thousand years. Death hangs over thee. While thou livest, while it is in thy power, be good.—*M. Antonius.*

17.

Look within. Within is the fountain of good, and it will ever bubble up, if thou wilt ever dig.—*M. Antonius.*

18.

Words: Words are women, deeds are men.—*Herbert.*

Words are the daughters of men, but things the sons of God.—*Dr. Johnson.*

19.

O many a shaft, at random sent,
Finds mark the archer little meant;
And many a word at random spoken
May soothe or wound a heart that's broken.

—*Scott's Lord of the Isles*, 5: 18.

20.

I sometimes hold it half a sin,
To put in words the grief I feel;
For words, like nature, half reveal
And half conceal the soul within.

—*In Memoriam.*

21.

Language and thought are inseparable. Words without thought are dead sounds; thoughts without words are nothing. To think is to speak low; to speak is to think aloud. The word is the thought incarnate.—*Max Müller.*

22.

Learn the value of a man's words and expressions, and you know him. He who has a superlative for everything, wants a measure for the great or small.

23.

Be what nature intended you for, and you will succeed; be anything else, and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing.—*Sydney Smith.* Be not simply good,—be good for something.—*Thoreau.*

24.

The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, without a thought of fame.—*H. W. Longfellow.*

25.

Soil alone could not have produced the "Paradise Lost" or the "Principia." The born dwarf never grows to the middle size.—*Willmott.*

26.

Let every man be occupied, and occupied in the highest employment of which his nature is capable, and die with the consciousness that he has done his best.—*Sydney Smith.*

27.

Every person has two educations,—one which he recives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.—*Gibbon.*

28.

The first years of a man's life are precious, since they lay the foundation of the merit of the rest, Whatever care is used in the education of children it is still too little to answer the end.—*Marchioness de Lambert.*

29.

This above all—to thine ownself be true;
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

—*Shakespeare.*

30.

Might I give counsel to any young man, I would say to him, try to frequent the company of your betters. In books and in life, that is the most wholesome society; learn to admire rightly; the great pleasure of life is that. Note what great men admire; they admire great things.—*W. M. Thackeray.*

31.

The worth of a State, in the long run, is the worth of the individuals composing it.—*I. S. Mill.* We put too much faith in systems, and too little in men.—*B. Disraeli.*

32.

A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suite of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor.

He then dispatched a letter of the most unexceptionable calligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desire, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie-knife, said that he would not now forge letters hymeneal with the Queen; went to an isolated spot; severed his jugular vein, and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The *debris* was removed by the Coroner.

THE

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